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AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1779.

SAVANNAH *(Georgia) December* 3.

THE incurſion of the enemy from Florida into this State was ſo exceedingly ſudden and unexpected, that they were in the heart of the country before the alarm was given to the inhabitants.

The ſettlers on the ſouthern frontier immediately took up arms—But ſo ſuperior were the enemy in numbers, that the few brave inhabitants who dared attempt to oppoſe their progreſs at every defile and advantageous piece of ground, were compelled to retreat until joined by the handful of Continental troops, who had not been drawn to the weſtward by an appearance of an impending war with the Indians.

With this little aſſiſtance it was determined that a ſtand ſhould be made at the Meeting-houſe, in Liberty county; but accounts being received that another party of the enemy had landed on Colonel's iſland, and were marching to Sunbury, it was reſolved to reinforce the garriſon in that town with the third Continental regiment, and that the remander ſhould retire to Ogeeche ferry, leſt the enemy, marching up from Sunbury, ſhould attack us in reverſe, and get us between two fires. The retreat was happily effected under the fire of the field pieces, and the camp entrenched ſo ſtrongly, that the enemy could not venture an attack thereupon.

The enemy being thus in poſſeſſion of one of the moſt valuable and beſt cultivated ſettlements in the State of Georgia, gave looſe to their ſavage diſpoſition, burning, deſtroying and plundering every houſe, and all the effects and property of the diſtreſſed inhabitants.

Having ſatiated their barbarity with acts of uncommon wantonneſs and cruelty, they ſuddenly retreated, being joined by the diviſion of Britiſh troops from Sunbury; driving before them many Negroes and ſeveral hundred head of cattle.—The ſituation of the commanding officer was really piteous, not having it in his power to purſue the enemy, owing to his inferiority in numbers.

The numbers of the enemy amounted, from a variety of accounts, to one thouſand men at leaſt; 400 of whom were Britiſh regulars, and 300 horſemen, compoſed of Brown's and M'Girt's rangers.

SIR, Camp at Midway, Nov. 22, 1778.

GENERAL Screven and Mr. Strother having been miſſing ſince the ſkirmiſh with your troops, I have ſent Major Haberſham to know whether they have fallen, or are priſoners in your hands; and in the former caſe to requeſt that their corpſe may be permitted to be brought in for interment.

I cannot avoid, upon the preſent occaſion, to complain of the equally ruinous and diſgraceful warfare carried on by the troops under your command; while your King affects to wiſh a pacification with America, his officers are heightening the reſentment of the people by the moſt contrary to good offices.

What advantages or conſolation do you derive from cruel burnings? Are not the effects of war ſufficiently calamitous for the community, that you ſhould transfer them to individuals, and in a manner too without diſcrimination?

Britons did not uſe to do ſo; it is their practice only in theſe latter days. Having fought in their ſervice, I feel a right to remonſtrate againſt it, and which I the more earneſtly do, that it may prevent the horrors of retaliation.

I am, Sir, with proper reſpect, &c.

Lieut. Col. J. PREVOST, J. WHITE.
Commander of the King's troops. C. C.

SIR, St. John's Pariſh, Nov. 22, 1778.

I HAD the honour of your's relative to Brigadier General Screven and Mr Strother. The former, I am happy to inform you, is likely to do well (from the report of the Surgeons) the other I believe is dead.—I ſhall give directions for his burial.

When you come to conſider that many of the troops under my command are irregulars, that many of them have reſentments, to account for many acts which I heartily abhor; and that the calamities of war you complain of, have been (by people under your immediate command) given us as a precedent at Pierſon's Iſland, the deſtruction previous to that of every ſettlement on St. Mary's River, the wanton deſtruction of every building and animal creature on the Iſland of Amelia, and the murder of Captain Moore and others in cool blood; you will own, I hope, that if the retaliation has been ſevere, it might have been foreſeen and expected, and though more coſtly, it will be leſs felt than that of the poor people who loſt their all; at the ſame time I poſitively diſclaim any order or even approbation of ſuch proceedings; my heart bled for the ſufferers, though authorized by the laws of war. I have forbidden in the ſtricteſt manner the burning of any houſes, and wherever any people have been found to take care of their property, though known to be inimical to the King's government, I have left them in poſſeſſion of every thing belonging to them, and only required them to remain quietly and peaceably at their own houſes. The hoſtile appearance of the inhabitants, and your Governor's indecent proclamation when your laſt attempt againſt Eaſt Florida was threatened, would juſtify any thing, if I could reconcile it to myſelf. At the ſame time I muſt declare to you, that whenever I ſhall meet with oppoſition from the planters and inhabitants, their property muſt anſwer for their imprudence. The deſtruction of proviſions, which I know to be a capital loſs to a planter, will, at leaſt, attone for their raſhneſs.

I have to acquaint you, that I have accounts of a large number of Indians anxious to join me: the horrors attending their mode of carrying on war have always ſhocked me, and I could wiſh that I could be juſtifiable in ſending them back again;—previous to their entering the heart of the ſettlements. Think not that I am vain or mean to threaten, by demanding a tamely ſubmiſſion of the province until the fate of America is determined: you will find that my humanity and my wiſh to ſave Georgia, dictates my application to you.

I have the honour to be, with reſpect,
Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
J. PREVOST, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding the King's troops in Georgia.

P. S. Brigadier General Screven being deſirous to return, I was glad to ſend him when he could meet with proper aſſiſtance. I am really unhappy to hear from him, that one of the rangers ſhot him after he was already diſabled. Capt. Muttac, whom I ſend with him, with eight men, has orders to deliver him ſafe in your camp, and to return immediately. I beg he may not be detained; your flag was detained no longer than to give proper attendance to the General. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

J. PREVOST.

Copy of Brigadier General Prevoſt's

PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given to all inhabitants, Planters, &c. in the ſtate of Georgia, that they are to remain at their dwelling places, and not to interfere in the defence of their province. All perſons whatever, not belonging to the Continental troops, who ſhall be found in arms, or in any hoſtile act, or abſent from their families, may expect to have their houſes, their plantations, and their property deſtroyed; inſtead of which, remaining peaceably in their houſes, and delivering their arms and ammunition when required, and behaving with propriety, in return for the lenity ſhewn them, they ſhall be perfectly ſecure, and paid for whatever ſhall be wanted for the King's ſervice.

Given under my hand at Head Quarters,
Signed, A. PREVOST,
Commander of his Majeſty's
troops in the Floridas.

Poſtſcript to Colonel White's letter to Governor Houſton, dated November 8, 1778.

"The within Proclamation accompanied Col. Prevoſt's anſwer to my letter, by an officer with a flag, who attended Major Haberſham on his return. I gave a ſhort, verbal anſwer by the officer to this purpoſe, "That as we "totally diſagreed in political principles, and as a Soldier, "I had nothing to do with the affairs of legiſlation— "therefore ſhould ſubmit the matter to a deciſion in the "field."

In the morning of the 25th of November Colonel John M'Intoſh, commanding officer in Fort Morris, received the following from Lieut. Col. Fuſer, commanding a body of Britiſh troops, who had the night before taken poſſeſſion of the upper end of the town of Sunbury.

Sunbury, Nov. 25, 1778, 8 o'clock in the morning.

SIR,

YOU cannot be ignorant that four armies are in motion to reduce this province; the one is already under the guns of your fort, and may be joined when I think proper by Col. Prevoſt, who is now at the Meeting-houſe. The reſiſtance you can or intend to make, will only bring deſtruction upon this country. On the contrary, if you deliver me the fort which you command, lay down your arms, and remain neuter until the fate of America is determined, you ſhall, as well as all the inhabitants of this pariſh, remain in the peaceable poſſeſſion of your property. Your anſwer, which I expect in an hour's time, will determine the fate of this country, whether it is to be laid in aſhes or remain as above propoſed.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient, &c.
L. V. FUSER, Col. 60th regiment, and
Commander of his Majeſty's troops in
To Georgia, on his Majeſty's ſervice.
Captain THOMAS MORRIS,
Commander of the fort in Sunbury.

On the Outſide—

P. S. Since this letter is cloſed, ſome of your people have been firing ſcattering ſhot about the town. I am to inform you, that if a ſtop is not put to ſuch irregular proceedings, I ſhall burn a houſe for every ſhot ſo fired.

This letter was brought into the fort by Major Lane, who ſoon returned with the following anſwer, which he delivered to Col. Fuſer.

SIR, Fort Morris, Nov. 25, 1778.

WE acknowledge we are not ignorant that your army is in motion to *endeavour* to reduce this ſtate: We believe it entirely chimerical that Colonel Prevoſt is at the Meeting-houſe; but ſhould it be ſo, we are in no degree apprehenſive of danger from a junction of his army with yours. We have no property, compared with the object we contend for, that we value a ruſh, and would rather periſh in a vigorous defence than accept of your propoſals.

We, Sir, are fighting the battle of America, and therefore diſdain to remain neuter till its fate is determined—As to ſurrendering the fort, receive this laconic reply,—COME AND TAKE IT.

Major Lane, whom I ſend with this letter, is directed to ſatisfy you with reſpect to the irregular looſe firing, mentioned on the back of your letter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient, &c.
JOHN M'INTOSH, Lieutenant Colonel
of the Continental troops.

Lieut. Col. L. V. FUSER,
Of his Britannic Majeſty's troops in Georgia.

About half paſt eleven o'clock, A. M. Major Lane returned, after having ſignified to Col. Fuſer that the looſe firing complained of was intended to prevent the Britiſh troops from plundering the town; and as to his threatening to burn a houſe for every ſhot, the Major remonſtrated to Col. Fuſer, that ſuch a proceeding would be rather ſavage and inhuman; but if he was determined to do it—in order to convince them how little we were to be deterred by ſuch threats, as ſoon as he burnt a houſe at one end of the town, we would apply a torch to the other, and let the flames meet in the center by a mutual conflagration.

General Screven, who in the firſt ſkirmiſh was inhumanly ſhot on the ground, having before ſurrendered and ſued for quarters, has ſince died with the wounds received from his ſavage murderers. The character of this gentleman, as a firm patriot, a gallant officer, a truly worthy member of the community wherein he lived; and in private life that of an affectionate huſband, a kind and indulgent parent and ſtedfaſt friend, muſt render his loſs deſervedly and univerſally regretted. In fine, he lived the worthy citizen, and fought and died the brave and gallant champion in his country's cauſe.

Quis deſiderio ſit modus tam chari capitis.

CHARLES-TOWN *(South-Carolina) December* 9.

Since the receipt of the foregoing particulars, we learn that the enemy have as ſuddenly abandoned the ſtate of Georgia as they invaded it, and retired into Eaſt Florida. That their haſty retreat was occaſioned by an expreſs ſent to Colonel Prevoſt, adviſing him of a naval and land force coming againſt him from hence, who might cut off his retreat; and by the ſudden appearance of ſome veſſels, at the ſame time, off Sunbury, which they apprehended to be our fleet: But that, previous to their going off, they had ſent away near 1000 head of cattle, ſome ſheep, about 300 horſes, 200 negroes, and other plunder. That altho' the enemy had deſtroyed almoſt every thing in their way, within a mile of each ſide of the road ſouth of Ogeechie, yet many buildings and other property, ſuppoſed to have been burnt and deſtroyed, were after their departure found untouched: And that Col. Prevoſt had, in ſeveral inſtances, ſhewn that humanity and generoſity for which Britiſh officers were formerly diſtinguiſhed. That the land force which came againſt Georgia conſiſted of 86 regulars, and about 500 Scofelites and rangers in one body, who entered the country at Fort Howe, and marched on by land, under Col. Prevoſt; while between 4 and 500 regulars, in another body, commanded by Col. Fuſer, landed upon Colonel's Iſland near Sunbury, fordable at low water, and marched into that town. That the enemy's naval force conſiſted of no more than the ſhip Lord Germaine of 20 guns (two and three pounders) the brig Spitfire of 16, the ſloop Muſquito of 10, the ſloop Tonyn's Revenge of 8, a large galley with two 12 or 18 pounders in her bow, a large flat, and a number of boats, &c. moſt of them mounting one or two ſwivels, and generally lay at St. Simon's inlet. And that, after Colonel Fuſer withdrew from Sunbury, the two bodies joined at Newport ferry, where they intrenched, to cover and give time to their hunters to get off with the cattle, and when that was accompliſhed they followed.

A great variety of conjectures having been formed concerning this expedition, we ſhall give our readers a few of them. One is, That they came only to forage: Another, That it was undertaken merely to pacify the clamours of the diſcontented Scofelites, by giving them an opportunity to plunder, 'till the grand ſcheme in which it was intended to employ them ſhould be ripe: Another, That they had ſome more extenſive object in view, and a part of their plan had failed them; perhaps their ſcalping bretheren and the numerous bands of tories they expected to co-operate with them, did not appear at the time appointed: Another, that it was a project to ſtop the ſale of eſtates of attainted perſons, and endeavour to get off their ſlaves: Another, That the enemy were impelled, by the want of a ſufficient ſupply of proviſions, and the conſequent dread of a famine, to riſk their whole ſtrength to procure cattle. But the opinion that ſeems to be moſt probable is the following: That the late expedition is only part of one long ſince projected by that reſtleſs, artful, ſpecious and aſpiring deſerter and betrayer of his country, the well known MOSES KIRKLAND, improved by Governor Tonyn, the Indian agent, and General Grant, for the conqueſt of theſe ſouthern ſtates, with a view to ſhare the ſpoil amongſt them, and with the LOYAL REFUGEES, as they ſtile themſelves, who during the preſent glorious conteſt have baſely deſerted their country, and put themſelves under the protection of the Britiſh Generals at New-York. That General Sir Henry Clinton, when convinced by experience that it would not be poſſible for all the force of Britain to ſubjugate America, finding theſe people both troubleſome and expenſive, willing to get rid of them as decently as poſſible, and deſirous at the ſame time to prevent an increaſe of penſioners on the Britiſh government, at laſt ſo far adopted Mr. Kirkland's plan, as to form them into regiments, furniſh them with arms, and the means for an embark-

[*For the remainder ſee the fourth page.*]

From a LONDON PAPER.

The following ADDRESS *was some time since presented to his Majesty, and most graciously received:*

The humble ADDRESS *of the* PEOPLE *of* FRANCE *to him whom it most concerns.*

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, of the kingdom of France, fully sensible of the many blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's auspicious reign, most humbly beg leave to approach the foot of your throne, and pour out the sentiments of our hearts in the warmest terms of gratitude, affection and loyalty. As we, of all the subjects of your wide extended empire, have alone reaped any solid advantages from any part of your conduct since you ascended the throne of your ancestors, our sincerity cannot be doubted. If therefore the fervency of our zeal should carry us into a redundancy of language, even beyond the servile flattery of those who make you an offer of their devoted lives and fortunes, let not your Majesty's modesty be offended. We are unwilling, most gracious Sovereign, that our gratitude should be surpassed by your generosity, and are perswaded that we cannot say too much to testify to the world, how deeply our bosoms are impressed with a sense of your Majesty's goodness, and with what true devotion we approve and admire the wisdom and benignity of every measure of your government.

Nor let your Majesty's delicacy, most gracious Sovereign, be alarmed at the novelty of this address. True it is, that ever since the days of the Fifth Harry, who was crowned in our capital, and from whom you inherit the sovereignty of France, the natives of this land have never presumed to approach the throne of your predecessors with any testimonies of their loyalty and attachment to their sacred persons and government. These Princes, most dread Sir, discouraged our addresses, and kept us at an awful distance. They were unhappily under the influence of national partiality. They were slaves to national glory. They invariably pursued the interests of their native, in preference to that of their foreign subjects, and uniformly persisted in such a line of policy and government, as never failed to depress the one and exalt the other. Nay, they often proceeded to such fatal acts of hostility against us, as, by the wisdom of their councils, and prowess of their arms, had raised the genius of your country to such an ascendency over that of France, that your countrymen appeared to be the Sovereigns, not the fellow-subjects, of Frenchmen; and their Princes the scourges, not the Kings of France. You alone, most gracious Sovereign, of all the monarchs that ever filled your throne, have departed from these narrow maxims of state. With unparalleled benignity, you have inverted the system of national partiality, and given such unequivocal testimony of your favourable intentions towards the interests of France, as we doubt not will make us ample amends for all the injuries we suffered under your predecessors, and gives us the strongest encouragement to hope that this country will recover, under your auspices, that national superiority, which, from the extent of its territory, the number of its inhabitants, and the variety of its resources, it is naturally entitled to.

Permit us, most dread Sovereign, to dwell upon this pleasing subject, by enumerating every instance of your royal goodness to this once humbled country. First, Sir, permit us to remind you of the judicious choice you made of a favourite, at the very commencement of your reign, from among that nation, which has been in every period of their history the firm ally of France, and the inveterate enemy of England. Let the annals of that country for ages past declare, if the sentiments of the present generation are not sufficient to evince, the cordial amity which has ever subsisted between us, and the bitter enmity they have always maintained against their neighbours. They had other merits likewise, which peculiarly recommended them to your royal favour. They had strenuously opposed the elevation of your family to the throne of England, and had likewise either themselves, or their fathers, twice attempted to dethrone your ancestors.

These men were, therefore, the propereſt instruments you could employ for working the downfal of your country's glory. It was to their talents and assiduity, under your royal patronage, that the people of this country are indebted for that inestimable blessing of the late peace, which you granted us upon the most liberal and indulgent terms. By this single stroke, you defeated all the victories of your royal grand-father, you rescued France from the jaws of ruin, and gave us time and means to recruit our strength and replenish our well-nigh exhausted resources, till we are at this moment in a condition to cope with, and, in all human probability, shall prevail over our ancient enemy and rival. The memory of such an act of generosity will never be erased from the bosoms of Frenchmen.

It was, doubtless, with the same kind intentions of promoting the welfare of France, that your royal wisdom prompted you to make so judicious a choice of your servants ever since you came to the throne, that you have distributed the several departments of state with such a curious felicity, and filled every office with persons so eminently qualified for their execution. You have ransacked the public stews and gaming-tables for Ministers of State, for Generals of Armies, and for Lords of the Admiralty. Wherever you found folly and vice, they were sure of a passport to your royal favour and confidence. Wherever you beheld integrity and ability, you excluded them from your councils, well knowing that the admittance of such virtues would be the ruin of your projects, and defeat all the purposes of your heart. We will be bold to say, Sir, that the ignorance, inability and negligence of your favourites and friends, have, by a negative operation, done more for the glory and prosperity of France, than what the positive virtues of its native Sovereign, and all the abilities of his servants, could ever have effected. But to make all sure, you have taken particular care to be your own Minister. You are your own Cabinet Council. You are your own Inspector. This is refining upon goodness. No fool, no villain among your servants, however eminent, is to be trusted with the entire execution of your royal designs. Your own genius is alone equal to the task.

These favours, most gracious Sovereign, the voluntary emanations of your royal bounty, we acknowledge to be far beyond either our merits or our expectations. Yet has your Sovereign goodness determined not to stop here. You was resolved to render us still more essential services. The penetration of your political wisdom had early pointed out to you, that the superiority which that haughty nation has so long maintained over us, was chiefly owing to the happy form of government they enjoyed, to the spirit of that free constitution, which, animating the bosoms of the lowest as well as the highest members of the community, elevated them almost above the condition of humanity, and gave them a decided ascendency over all the nations of Europe. You, great Sir, have cut this evil at the root. You have undermined their constitution. You have corrupted the virtue of their senators. You have debased the character of the people. By a judicious application of your royal influence, by diffusing the spirit of venality through all ranks of people, by the insidious arts of falshood and deception, you have relaxed the energy of public spirit, you have deluded their understandings, extinguished every spark of liberty in their bosoms, and rendered them an easy prey to every invader. In short, Sir, you have prepared them for victims to the armies of France, which she is now ready to pour into their country.

For the more speedy accomplishment of this laudable purpose, it is with the most profound veneration of your more than Machiavelian wisdom, that we have beheld you for these four years past sowing the seeds of dissension, and lighting up the flames of civil war among your native subjects. The sacrifice of so many brave men, falling in the contest, as loved liberty and disdained despotism, was, doubtless, a personal gratification to your royal vengeance; and your heart is justly entitled to the bloody indulgence. But we are particularly happy in perswading ourselves, that your main end in promoting the contest was the infinite benefits which we, your favourites of France, must inevitably reap from it. By the immense expence of blood and treasure which must be shed and wasted in the quarrel, you necessarily weakened the national strength, and happily fought the battles of France. Every drop of blood that was shed, was shed for France—every guinea that was spent, was spent for France. Whether victory or defeat was the issue to them, conquest, glory and commerce, must have redounded to France. We acknowledge, most gracious Sovereign, that you have amply done your part. We shall now apply ourselves to perform ours. We shall seasonably throw our weight into the scale, and put the finishing hand to the great work so long concerted between us, the *downfal of England's glory and dominion.*

Permit us, most august Sovereign, to trespass a few moments longer upon your royal patience, while we make our acknowledgments for the singular favours you are this moment conferring upon us. At the very crisis of your country's fate, at the very hour of public agitation and alarm, are you amusing yourself with the childish sports of sights and raree-shows. In the very wantonness of frivolity, have you collected your numerous fleets at Portsmouth, to exhibit before you the idle spectacle of a naval review. *Those mortal engines*, formed for the ruder operations of war, are now dancing upon the waters to gladden your Majesty's eyes, and those of your amiable consort, with the display of their sails, and colours, and rigging. You are indulging your *mechanical* curiosity with inspecting their bottoms and sides. You visit your numerous stores of ropes, and anchors, and timbers, and powder, and ball; and, with the secret pleasure of the miser over his gold, you brood over the *harmless* hoards, never to be diminished, or fancy you multiply them with your looks. By such *seasonable* trifling, you have locked up your formidable fleets in their harbours, and rendered them useless to the defence of their country. You have left the seas open to the squadrons of France, and given us an opportunity of striking a blow, which, perhaps, the well-known skill and valour of your hardy seamen would have prevented.

Accept most gracious and best of Sovereigns, the hearty return of gratitude from your faithful subjects of this kingdom, for the many instances of your royal affection to, and perpetual care over us. May you long live to persevere in such line of similar measures, as will at once render you the curse of your subjects, and the idol of all

THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in East-Nottingham, Chester county, some time last fall, a black and white spotted STEER, marked on the off ear with a halfpenny cut out. The owner is desired to come in three weeks after date, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. DANIEL KING. ¶

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

YOU may assure your readers that the following was written by Dr. FRANKLIN, in the character of a DUTCHMAN: *Your's, &c.* T. N.

Translation of an ADDRESS *circulating among the* HOLDERS *of* BRITISH STOCK *in* HOLLAND, *viz.*

TO you, the people of Holland, and of the other United Provinces, I address myself. You are all my countrymen, and many of you are my friends. You have lent the enormous sum of thirty millions sterling to Great-Britain; and the nation that owes you this, owes near four times as much to others, and is now on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. Six months ago you appeared sensible of the insufficiency of her security, and you wisely determined not only to desist from farther loans to her, but to sell out your several interests in the British funds as fast as possible, without sinking them too rapidly. I approved of this determination, and was silent. But I now find that some of you, wanting other ways to employ your money, have begun to risk it again on British national security, and, for the sake of a temporary interest, are about to lose the principal. I must, therefore, seriously call your attention to the real situation of Great-Britain. At the beginning of the year 1762, the British 3 *per cent.* consolidated annuities were worth only 60 *per cent.* (near 20 *per cent.* less than their extravagant price) and yet Great-Britain was then at the summit of her glory; her commerce and her victories were extended to every quarter of the globe; her public debt was small, in comparison to its present enormous amount; she had neither lost, nor was likely to lose, any of her possessions in India or America, but on the contrary, she had made important conquests from her enemies, and could at any time have secured peace, by restoring but a part of those conquests.

"What now is the situation of Great-Britain? What increase of national prosperity does she enjoy, to occasion the present advanced price of stocks? By a continuance in the most infatuated conduct, she has brought upon herself calamities infinitely greater than what any former war could have involved her in. She has *irrecoverably lost* almost the whole of her vast possessions on the continent of America. More than three millions of people, who had been affectionately united under her government, and had fought hand in hand with her, have revolted, and are fighting against her: Instead of their affections, she has provoked their utmost hatred; and instead of monopolizing their whole commerce (that commerce which yielded her a clear profit of two millions *per ann.* and which carried her triumphantly through the last war) she no longer retains the smallest share of it; nor can she even protect the trade of her own island. Both the arms and the commerce of America, which were the principal supports of Britain, are now employed against her. For three years she has endeavoured to reduce the revolted Colonies, but has only wasted her own blood and treasure, and confirmed their hatred and their independency. At the commencement of each year we have been told that the next campaign would be the last, and yet the end of each year has left her situation worse than the beginning. Still, however, she obstinately pursues the same destructive course. Every man knows, that without the dominion and trade of the United Colonies, Great-Britain cannot pay either the interest or principal of her enormous debt; and every wise man knows, that she has already lost the Colonies, and the *possibility of ever recovering them.* Her national debt is now increased to almost the immense sum of *one hundred and fifty millions sterling*, and yet we shall very soon see her coming, in the face of all Europe, to borrow other millions for another hopeless campaign in America. Like a ruined gamester, having lost or mortgaged her estate above its value, she desperately hazards the money of every one who will lend her, vainly hoping to recover some part of her former losses. But will you, my countrymen, famed as you are for cautious prudence, will you furnish the Stake which is to continue this desperate game? Will you, in this fallen state of Britain, purchase her stocks at 20 *per cent.* more than their value, when she was in her most triumphant and prosperous condition? Will you not rather seize the present favourable moment, and sell out as fast as possible the interests which you have too long retained in her precarious funds? If ever national calamities could give a cause for sinking the price of the British stocks, they ought now to be at the lowest state of depreciation. Her misfortunes are now infinitely greater than at any former period. Those annuities, which in 1762 were worth but 60 *per cent.* cannot, in the present distressed situation of British affairs, be worth half as much. It is time, my countrymen, that you should open your eyes, and cease to be any longer deluded by the artful falshoods, the insidious misrepresentations, and fruitless promises, which the adherents and hireling scribblers of the British governments have propagated in regular succession. Year after year, experience has proved the dangerous fallacy of these their practices. Great-Britain now totters towards her fall: The only solid foundation of her wealth and power is taken away, and she must necessarily sink under the enormous weight of her public debt. Take care then, my countrymen, that you are not involved in her ruin. *I am, &c.*

THE GENTLEMEN of the LAW, who are possessed of the First and Second Volumes of BURROW's REPORTS, may be furnished with the Third Volume at W. HALL's BOOK-STORE, in Market-street.

BOSTON, January 18.

The Saturday after the late ſtorm, Capt. John Decker, in attempting to make this port, from Sheepſcut, in a ſloop, laden with lumber, &c. was caſt away on the Race-Point, off Cape-Cod, when he, with moſt of his hands, periſhed. It is very remarkable, that that day ſeven years his father, Capt. John Decker, was alſo caſt away on the ſame point, and every ſoul on board periſhed.

A Schooner belonging to Mr. Abiel Wood, which came out with Capt. Decker, after the above ſtorm, has, we are told, foundered at ſea; the crew, it is thought, have alſo periſhed.

Thurſday arrived at Cape-Ann, a prize ſhip from Jamaica, bound to London, having on board 3 or 400 hogſheads of ſugar, a number of puncheons rum, &c. She was taken by the Bennington privateer, belonging to Newbury Port. The Bennington has taken 3 or 4 prizes, which have not yet arrived.

Jan. 21. A gentleman from the Eaſtward informs us, that the famous Capt. Mowat, with two brigs and two ſloops, who have for ſome time paſt been cruizing off Kennebeck river, together with a copper-bottom frigate, all bound to Halifax, are caſt away and entirely loſt upon the head of Cape Sable.—It is thought all the people have periſhed, as not any of them have been heard of, though part of the wrecks have been diſcovered, and ſome of their ſtores ſaved.

Lately arrived in a ſafe port the Continental armed ſloop Providence, from a very ſucceſsful cruize, in which ſhe captured the ſchooner Friendſhip, with 300 barrels flour, from Quebec, bound to New-York.—Brigantine Chace, from Jamaica bound to Glaſgow, 115 hogſheads rum, and 180 hogſheads ſugar. Brigantine Bella, from Jamaica to Briſtol, with 200 hogſheads rum, 90 hogſheads ſugar, 10 tons fuſtick, 10 tons piemento. Ship Nancy, from Glaſgow, for Jamaica, taken by the Marlboro' off Barbadoes, and retaken by the Experiment, and ordered for New-York, retaken again by the ſloop Providence, and ordered for New-London, her cargo dry goods and proviſions, her invoice 30,000 l. ſterling. Brigantine Providence, from Cork, bound to New-York, her cargo oats.

One of the above prizes with ſugars, &c. has arrived in a ſafe port.

A cartel arrived at Cape-Ann laſt Thurſday from Halifax, with 180 American Priſoners, who were moſtly landed at that place. The Veſſel has ſince arrived at Nantaſket, with a number of ſick, which are to be taken care of at the hoſpital on Rainsford's iſland.

Friday laſt arrived at Salem a prize brig, laden with 160 hogſheads of rum, beſides other Weſt-India produce, taken by Capt. John Leech.

POUGHKEEPSIE. (New-York) Jan. 7.

We hear from Weſtcheſter, that on the remarkable ſevere cold night of the 25th ult. a party of the enemy ſurpriſed a guard of about 25 of our men, ſtationed at the houſe of Mr. Young, near White-Plains. That our people who were not in the leaſt apprehenſive of danger in ſo ſevere a night, had not even a centry at the door, they having left their guns in the ſtoop, and were all retired into the houſe, ſome round the fire and others in bed.—The enemy coming to the front of the houſe, and being but about equal in number to our people, fired at them through the windows, by which were killed one of our men, and a tory whom they had priſoner. The reſt of our people made their eſcape through the back door, except Mr. Young and Mr. Williams, who were in bed. Mr. Young got on his clothes, but Mr. Williams had nothing on but his ſhirt and waiſtcoat, when they were both made priſoners by the enemy, who hurried them away without giving Mr. Williams time to put on any of his clothes, ſo that it is imagined he muſt have periſhed by the cold on the way.

TRENTON, January 27.

Extract of a letter from Monmouth, Jan. 23, 1779.

"On the 10th day of December laſt, at ſix o'clock in the morning, the armed ſloop Two Friends, commanded by Captain Alexander Bonnet, was caſt away on the Long Beach near Barnagat. A number of people from the ſhore went to their aſſiſtance, and ſaved all the men, but one that was drowned. She was from Cape Nichola Mole, bound to Philadelphia, laden with 1600 buſhels of ſalt, 40 hogſheads of molaſſes, ſome rum and ſugar. She went to pieces in a few hours, and all was loſt except about 160 gallons of rum. The hands went to Philadelphia—and Captain Bonnet went on board the ſloop Endeavour, at Toms River, to take his paſſage home to Hiſpaniola, but, unfortunately, on the 25th of laſt month in the night ſhe parted her cable and was caſt away in the bay, and Captain Bonnet, with every ſoul on board, periſhed."

Extract of a letter from Morris-town, Jan. 17, 1779.

"The following intelligence comes by a perſon from New-York, and is confirmed by another from Bergen. The Britiſh troops and inhabitants at New-York have been in the greateſt diſtreſs for want of bread, what little flour they had was ſour and muſty, that for ſeveral days oatmeal had been iſſued to the ſoldiers, which gave riſe to ſome trouble, as the Heſſians refuſed to draw it, and a mutiny would in all probability have been the conſequence, had not ſome of the Cork fleet arrrived at the critical time, and put an end to their wants—the number arrived is not aſcertained, ſome accounts ſay 7 ſail, other 10, and other accounts make the number about 20. It is alſo reported and believed, that rations are iſſued to 10,000 men, women and children, beſides what the troops draw at New-York, Long-Iſland, &c."

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.

Yeſterday morning His Excellency General WASHINGTON, with his ſuite, ſet out from this city to join the army in New-Jerſey.

Extract of a letter from Martinico, dated January 7, 1779.

"The Engliſh fleet, commanded by Commodore Hotham, and conſiſting of ſix ſhips of the line, appeared before the iſland of St. Lucia on the 13th of December laſt. The Engliſh immediately attacked the iſland; they met with no great difficulty in taking the little fort which defended the harbour, but the inhabitants made ſome reſiſtance in the mountains, where they retired. The Count D'Eſtaing arrived with his fleet to relieve them; and attempted to go into the harbour, where he found the Engliſh fleet had fled, and were too ſtrongly protected by the fort. He then landed ſome troops to attack the fort, and two aſſaults were made with great vigour, but the French troops could not overcome the difficulties they encountered, and were re-embarked with a loſs that is not yet particularly known, but muſt not be inconſiderable, as the engagement was deſperate. No further particulars are yet come to hand.

"We believe here that this conqueſt will not be very uſeful to the Engliſh, the iſland being ſo very unhealthy, that the French did not even keep a regular garriſon there, and that the neceſſity of protecting this poſſeſſion would make a great diviſion in their forces, as St. Lucia would ſoon be retaken if their fleet retired, and as long as Commodore Hotham ſtays there, he will be expoſed to a ſuperior force.

"We have now 17 ſhips of the line, well armed and well manned, four of them juſt arrived from France, alſo 16 frigates, beſides ſeveral taken from the Engliſh. With theſe forces we have nothing to fear, not even from the arrival of Admiral Byron. Several reports make us believe that Spain will in a ſhort time act with us. All our public buildings are filled with Engliſh priſoners, having lately taken a great number of their ſhips. Sixty tranſports arrived with the fleet juſt come in from France."

A letter from Rariton (New-Jerſey) dated January 30, ſays, "A party of Refugees from New-York made their appearance on Staten-Iſland laſt week, and alarmed the inhabitants on this ſide. Orders were immediately ſent to the park, for ſome pieces of artillery, the whole encampment here was alſo alarmed, and lay moſt part of the night on their arms, expecting to have a little muſic in the morning; however, they were diſappointed, for the locuſts returned after firing a few cannon."

Scarcely had the enemy retired from the back parts of Georgia, when a fleet and armament entered Savannah river, and on the 29th of December about 3000 men landed within two miles of the town of Savannah. A proper diſpoſition of the few Continental troops (about ſix hundred under Col. Elbert) we had there, was made to oppoſe them, but the ſame day about noon the enemy doubled the Colonel's right flank, and very near cut off his retreat, which, however, he effected thro' a very heavy fire of the enemy for near a mile, but with the loſs of many men either killed or taken. Col. Elbert and a Col. Grimke eſcaped by ſwimming a creek. The enemy ſoon after took poſſeſſion of Savannah.—The laſt accounts from the above quarter ſay, that our troops had retired to a place called Ebenezer (40 miles up the river above Savannah) where they were waiting for reinforcements from the Carolinas, which were on their march to join them.---It is impoſſible to aſcertain the deſign of the enemy in this expedition, ſo late in the ſeaſon---Whether to take up their quarters for the winter---To procure proviſions---Or to be joined by the force from Florida.---But certain it is, that the inhabitants of the ſtate of Georgia will be greatly diſtreſſed by this viſit.

Col. Mordecai Giſt, of the American army, is promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

On Tueſday, the 26th of January, departed this life, in the 32d year of her age, ELIZABETH, wife of THOMAS SMITH, merchant, and eldeſt daughter of Thomas and Anna Clifford. On Friday the 29th, her remains, accompanied to the grave by numerous friends and fellow-citizens, as a mark of their reſpect to her memory, were interred in the Friends Burial-ground in this city.

In the different relations ſhe ſuſtained was diſplayed the genuine character of an affectionate endearing diſpoſition; a natural ſweetneſs and complacency were manifeſted in her manners and converſation, adorned by unaffected charity and benevolence, the fruits of which ſhone forth under a painful and lingering illneſs of more than two years duration, that at laſt conducted her to the manſions of reſt. To her perfect reſignation to the divine will, a faithful goſpel preacher gave a clear and remarkable teſtimony, praying in behalf of himſelf, and the ſorrowing friends, that their laſt end might be like her's. "Thus death is "ſwallowed up in victory. Therefore my dearly beloved "brethren, Be ye ſtedfaſt, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." 1 Cor. xv.

Died, on Thurſday night laſt, JAMES YOUNG, Eſquire, of this city. The diſtinguiſhed manner in which this Gentleman filled ſeveral eminent ſtations, as well as the uniform and undeviating Republican ſpirit which he conſtantly evinced in his whole conduct, renders his death a very great loſs to the community.

Sunday laſt CHARITY SERMONS were preached at Chriſt-Church and St. Peter's, for the relief of the poor of thoſe congregations.—We hear the collections amounted to upwards of *Three Hundred and Sixty Pounds.*

Imported Copperaſs

TO BE SOLD BY

FRANCIS GURNEY,

In Front-ſtreet, the Corner of Union-ſtreet. Alſo

A few quarter Cheſts of CONGO TEA.

¶ 6 w.

This day is publiſhed, and to be ſold, by FRANCIS BAILEY, *in Front-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet,*

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE:

CONTAINING, amongſt a variety of pieces, The repreſentation and remonſtrance of Hard-money; The humble repreſentation and earneſt ſupplication of *James Rivington*, printer and bookſeller, of *New-York*; General *L*--'s letter to Miſs *F*----*s*, a young lady of this city, &c. &c. &c.

The price of the Magazine, for the firſt month, will be

I. To the adventitious purchaſer of a ſingle copy, *Three dollars.*

II. By the quantity of Twelve Copies, *Two and one half dollars.*

III. To the Subſcriber for a ſingle copy, on advancing twenty four dollars, *Two dollars.*

The Publiſher will riſe or fall in the price of the Magazine with the prices of other articles and commodities in general.

The favours of the Ingenious, legibly written, and communicated poſt-free, will be gratefully received and inſerted.

*** The MAGAZINES may be had at AITKIN's and BELL's Book-ſtores.

ALL perſons who have any kind of buſineſs to tranſact with the Officers of the Pennſylvania Line, are hereby notified, that there will be a ready conveyance for their Letters, &c. by leaving them at Mr. Funk's, Inn-keeper in Second-ſtreet, or at Mr. Thomas Bradford's Book-ſtore, adjoining the Coffee-houſe, from whence they will be immediately forwarded to Camp by runners appointed for the purpoſe, who ſtart from Philadelphia every Thurſday morning.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SARAH MAN, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to pay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid by PETER MAN, Adminiſtrator, living in Spring-Garden. *

Meſſieurs HALL *and* SELLERS,

By inſerting the incloſed Piece, ſigned A MULTITUDE, *in your uſeful Paper, you will oblige a Number of your Cuſtomers. I am, &c.*

A FRIEND TO THE CONSTITUTION.

To the INHABITANTS *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

WE earneſtly deſire you ſeriouſly and calmly to conſider the following things, which we hope will determine you to a proper conduct, in reference to the late Reſolve of our General Aſſembly directing the ſenſe of the people to be taken, to try whether there ſhall be a Convention to review the Conſtitution of this ſtate.

1ſt. Conſider that the former Convention was fairly and regularly choſen, and our preſent Conſtitution framed and eſtabliſhed as unexceptionably as any ever can be: Now if after this a few diſcontents may make a party, and obtain another Convention to conſider, perhaps unhinge, what was done, we are never likely to come to ſettlement and peace; for no Conſtitution will ever pleaſe and anſwer the private views and intereſts of all our members; conſequently, if a new frame of government was made, ſuch as are diſcontent will want another review of it, and have as good a right to obtain it as thoſe who call for it now, and ſo on without end. Therefore, tho' ſome of us think the preſent Conſtitution capable of improvement, yet we deſire to wait till the time comes, when a Convention to review it may be called conſiſtent with itſelf, which is now but a few years diſtant, in order to diſcourage all ſuch attempts againſt a Conſtitution duly eſtabliſhed, which might diſſolve our Aſſembly as now choſen, vacate the commiſſions of Magiſtrates, &c. and throw all our affairs into confuſion, till future troubleſome and coſtly elections ſhould again reſtore order.

2d. Many of our fellow members have ſworn to maintain the State *as now conſtituted*, and ſo are excluded from joining in meaſures to alter it, until the end of ſeven years; two of which are already elapſed; it is therefore unjuſt for the other members to attempt any thing now, till all are equally free to ſeek a Convention, or not, as they ſhall then judge beſt. Tho' ſome of us never took an oath of allegiance in *that from*, yet we abhor treating our fellow citizens ſo unfairly, in ſo weighty and common a concern.

3d. As things rate among us at preſent, the election and ſitting of a Convention would coſt the State a good many thouſand pounds, while the other neceſſary taxes that muſt be paid are ſufficiently heavy without that addition. Certain it is, that no one who regards the future welfare of the State would deſire to involve it in ſuch needleſs coſts.

4th. The Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly were choſen by us, only to be a Legiſlative Body, according to the preſent Conſtitution; and therefore their reſolve in this affair is a ſapping of their own foundation, and betraying the power we committed to them: They have no right to meddle with the Conſtitution, or make ſuch a reſolve. Beſides, they have taken upon them to do moſt of the buſineſs of a Convention, by eſtabliſhing moſt of the Conſtitution, and conſequently leave only a few articles open for conſideration; and we are debarred from impowering a Convention to meddle with any other articles but what they preſcribe; and their ordering us to vote at once whether there ſhall be a Convention at all, and who ſhall be the members of it, is abſurd and contradictory. We would further add, that in this hour of public calamity, when our unnatural enemies are ſtill poſſeſſed of the capital of a ſiſter State, we ſhould double our diligence and exertions againſt that common foe to the liberties of mankind, and not while away our time in endleſs and frivolous diſputes about the propriety or impropriety of a Convention. The fatal conſequences ariſing from theſe internal diſputes, we had not long ſince nearly experienced. Our ſtrength became ſo impaired, and our force ſo weakened, that, had it not been for the ſpirited conduct of a *virtuous* few, our capital would have become the ſeat of *vermin* and *Britiſh beaſts of prey*, at leaſt a year before it ſo happened.

Upon theſe and ſimilar accounts, we moſt earneſtly deſire and hope that our fellow-citizens will remonſtrate againſt the ſaid reſolve, and ſhew that even Aſſemblies ſhall not meddle with things not committed to their charge, things neither belonging to, nor conſiſtent with their office; that you will petition them to reſcind this reſolve, and drop the affair. Certainly every prudent and honeſt friend to this State, whether they be for or againſt the preſent frame of government, will join in this meaſure, and wait, as we are determined, for five years more, when a Convention can be conſtitutionally called, rather than bring all the miſchiefs on the State, which would be the certain conſequences of calling *one* now. But if the Aſſembly will not reſcind this reſolve, but endeavour to carry it into execution, then every true friend to his country ſhould carefully attend and vote at the time appointed, leſt, if ſuch as are againſt the meaſure propoſed ſhould refuſe to vote, the reſidue, however inconſiderable, ſhould vote, and inſiſt on the validity of their determination, which would occaſion great debates, and expoſe the State to dangerous hazards.

Cheſter County, Jan. 18. A MULTITUDE.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe that have any demands whatever on Col. Iſaac Melcher, Barrack-Maſter General, that they exhibit their reſpective claims on or before the firſt of March next, with proper vouchers in ſupport thereof, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

By order of Colonel MELCHER,

Feb. 2, 1779. CORNELIUS BARNES.

To be SOLD by

JACOB NAGLEE,

In Second-ſtreet, within five doors of Vine-ſtreet,

ANNISEED Cordials, All-fours, Clove-water, Roſin by the Caſk, Spirits of Turpentine, clarified Turpentine, Turpentine Varniſh; alſo Vinegar by the barrel. ‡

January 25, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Fifteen Hundred Buſhels of MALT, 80 Barrels of Ship BREAD, and 40 Barrels of Flour, Middling and Ship Stuff, for which half the Amount will be taken in the Emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778. Apply to the Subſcriber in Kent County, Maryland.

ISAAC PERKINS. †

January 25, 1779.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Norriton, about the middle of December laſt, A ſtray treſpaſſing bay MARE, with a large white ſtar in her forehead, about 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years old. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JONAS YOCUM. ‡

ation and invaſion of theſe ſtates, with full liberty to ſpread devaſtation and ruin to the extent of their inclination and ability, and a promiſe, if they can conquer, of the beſt plantations and moſt valuable gangs of ſlaves, in proportion as they ſhall diſtinguiſh themſelves, together with a government on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, and ſuch officers (from among themſelves) as the king ſhall be pleaſed to approve of. That to forward theſe purpoſes, orders have been ſent to the troops and banditti in Eaſt-Florida, to make a rapid incurſion into Georgia at a fixed period, for ſecuring the moſt advantageous poſts to favour future operations; and to the Indian ſuperintendent, at the ſame time, to pour the Savage Allies of Britain with all the horrors of their warfare, into the heart of the ſettlements, under guidance of Richard Pearis, &c. while the emiſſaries of Britain, diſperſed through theſe ſtates under a variety of diſguiſes, from the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland quite to Florida, ſhould prepare the ignorant, and the wicked outcaſts of each to repair to their ſtandard: But that the Eaſt-Floridians, too eager to carry their part of the plan into execution, had penetrated into the country rather precipitately; being, perhaps, deceived by their reliance on the Indians and the Tory embarkation providentially delayed, diſperſed by a ſtorm, or prevented by the unexpected news of the Marquis de Bouille's operations in the Weſt-Indies. Be theſe conjectures well founded or not, it certainly behoves us to be ſpiritedly active, and thoroughly guarded, againſt every poſſible evil that may be brought upon us, by our declared or infinitely more dangerous concealed enemies.

Dec. 16. In the evening of Friday the 4th inſt. a large ſhip, full of men, anchored off Tybee in Georgia. Great pains were taken to reconnoitre her, but no ſatisfactory intelligence obtained till Sunday the 6th, when a mariner, who had deſerted from her, appeared and gave information, upon oath, to the following purport, viz.

"That it was a Britiſh tranſport ſhip called the Neptune, commanded by a Captain M'Dougal, one of a fleet of 20 ſail lying at Sandy Hook, having on board, as he was told, about 5000 men, all Tories, under the denomination of Jerſey volunteers, under the command of General Cortland Skinner, except three battalions of the ſeventy-firſt Britiſh regiment (M'Leod's Highlanders.) That they were to be convoyed by the Phœnix, a 44 gun ſhip, the Vigilant floating battery, formerly employed againſt Mud Iſland fort in the river Delaware, a galley, and one or two ſloops of war. That the Neptune had on board, beſides 14 mariners, upwards of 100 men, who had chiefly their families with them, and were under the command of Col. Allen, late of Philadelphia. That the Neptune and another of the tranſports parted their anchors, and were driven to ſea from Sandy Hook, by a violent ſtorm on the 13th of November; that Captain M'Dougal, upon opening his inſtructions, found himſelf directed, in caſe of parting with the fleet, to proceed to Tybee, and if he ſhould not find it there, or it ſhould not arrive in 48 hours after him, then to proceed to St. Mary's river, and there wait for them. That he underſtood from the people on board they were deſtined to winter in Georgia. That it was the common talk at New-York that the whole 5000 were to winter at Savannah. That about three weeks before he left New-York a fleet had ſailed from thence with 10,000 troops on board, as given out for Virginia, but ſuppoſed for the Weſt-Indies."—May it not hence be inferred, that the diſaſter which befel Admiral Byron's fleet off Cape Cod, and M. de Buille's expedition againſt Dominica, has prevented the execution of the enemy's deſigns upon this ſtate, by ſending the 10,000 men deſigned this way to the Weſt-Indies; and that by ſending all the Royal Refugees to Eaſt-Florida, they mean to make their attempt here in the ſpring, after they have collected all the force they can muſter of Tories, &c. But come when they will, it is to be hoped we ſhall be well prepared for them.

Laſt Saturday a proclamation was iſſued for renewing the embargo on ſhipping, to continue 30 days longer.

A ſmall privateer brig, called the King George, mounting ten four-pounders, commanded by Captain Stanton Hazard, has been cruizing ſome time off this bar, and ſent three prizes for St. Auguſtine, and one for Rhode-Iſland; thoſe he ſent off for St. Auguſtine were, a ſloop from Port au Prince, another from Cape-Francois, and a ſchooner, Capt. Collins, from Boſton, all for this port; and that he ſent for Rhode-Iſland is a veſſel laden with tobacco. He put moſt of his priſoners aſhore in Georgia, and uſed them well. He told one of his priſoners, there were nine privateers cruizing between the Capes of Virginia and Georgia.

Dec. 23. Governor Montfort Browne, of the Bahama Iſlands, has offered great encouragement to Loyal Refugees that will go to ſettle and ſtarve on thoſe iſlands. It is ſaid a number of them have already been ſent to ſtarve in Bermuda. Probably others will be got rid of, in the ſame way, by the Britiſh government, or being ſent to the fertile and ſalubrious countries of Eaſt and Weſt Florida.

The late General Aſſembly, before their diſſolution, reſolved, that this town ought to be defended to the laſt extremity; accordingly, the moſt effectual meaſures are purſuing to repel the threatened invaſion of the enemy, in whatever quarter they may think proper to make the attempt.

Jan. 2. Laſt Friday his Excellency Major General Lincoln, appointed Commander in Chief of the American troops in the Southern Department, arrived here from the Northward, accompanied by his Aids de Camp.

A PERSON wants to purchaſe CONTINENTAL LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, bearing intereſt payable in France, for which an advanced price will be given in current money. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber the 19th day of December, 1778, in Kent county, Maryland, near Newton, Cheſter, A Negroe Fellow, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſome of his fore teeth beat out by the kick of a horſe: Had on when he went away, a kerſey jacket and breeches dyed of a yellowiſh colour, a pair of buckſkin breeches, and ſome other thin clothes: name JACOB, but its probable he will change his name. He is a pert lively fellow. Whoever takes up and ſecures him, ſo as the owner may have him again, ſhall receive *Sixty Dollars Reward* if in this State, and if out of this State, *One Hundred Dollars Reward*, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‖ 3 w. CHARLOTTE GRIFFITH.

WANTED,

A PERSON who underſtands the PIPE-MAKING Buſineſs. Such a One may hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

THE HOUSE and BRIDGE at the Middle Ferry is to be RENTED, and the SECRETARY of the COUNCIL will receive Propoſals from any Perſons diſpoſed to rent the ſame.

Bridge-Town, Cumberland County, January 8, 1779.

WILL be ſold by private ſale, to any perſon applying before the firſt day of March next, That very valuable plantation, whereon Ephraim Mills, Eſq; lately lived, ſituate on Cohanſey Creek, in the county of Cumberland and ſtate of New-Jerſey, with the crop of wheat in the ground, and the ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and ſwine, or any part of ſaid ſtock. The ſaid farm is ſituate in a very healthy, agreeable part of the county, is handy to meeting, market, mill, &c. containing about 180 acres, eighty of which are exceeding good meadow, the whole or greateſt part in Engliſh graſs, whereon may be grazed forty head of cattle yearly, beſides keeping a large dairy; the upland is likewiſe exceeding fertile and good. For further particulars, enquire of EPHRAIM MILLS, or URIAH MILLS, on the premiſes.

CAME to the plantation where the ſubſcriber now liveth, about the firſt of this inſtant December, about eight miles from the head of Elk, and ſame diſtance from the head of North-Eaſt river, upon Little Elk, Cecil county, Maryland, A BAY MARE, with a ſmall ſtar in her face, and is a natural pacer, has neither brand nor ear mark perceivable; her age unknown. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‖ THOMAS MAFFETT.

December 29, 1778.

CAME to the plantation belonging to Peter Deſhong in Paſſyunk townſhip, the 23d of December laſt, A light ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, and had no ſhoes on. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

¶ DANIEL HUVER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcribers, in Newtown townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time laſt ſummer, Three red and white two year old HEIFERS, without ear-marks. The owner or owners, proving property and paying charges, may have them again.

‖ JACOB BUCKMAN, or
Dec. 25, 1778. THOMAS BUCKMAN, Smith.

Philadelphia, ſſ. January 4, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors of the city and county of Philadelphia, that they proceed without delay to collect the outſtanding taxes of their reſpective duplicates, and pay the ſame to the County Treaſurer, on or before the tenth day of February next, on which day the Commiſſioners are to meet at the Court-Houſe, at nine o'clock in the morning, in order to make a final ſettlement with the ſaid Collectors. Should any neglect to pay the ſtricteſt attention to this notice, they will without diſtinction be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

By order of the Board of Commiſſioners,

¶ GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.

PURSUANT to a requeſt ſignified to me by a number of the Proprietors of Indiana, "that I would call a Meeting of the Company to chuſe a Preſident and determine on matters of the greateſt importance to the Proprietors." I therefore hereby inform all perſons concerned, that they are requeſted to meet in this city, at the Indian Queen tavern, in Fourth-ſtreet, on the fifth day of April next, between the hours of three and five o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to take into conſideration ſuch matters as ſhall be propoſed.

‖ 14 w. THOMAS WHARTON, V. P.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1779.

THE SUBSCRIBER thinks it neceſſary, as he has been ſo long abſent from the city, to give this Public Notice to his Friends, former Cuſtomers, and the Public, that he has the

BREWING BUSINESS

carried on as uſual, at his Brewery, at the corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets, where thoſe that are pleaſed to make trial of his BEER may be ſupplied with different ſorts. And any perſons giving in their names in time may be furniſhed in ſeaſon with PALE ALE, for bottling, of an extraordinary quality, either for ſale or family uſe.

¶4w. FRANCIS WADE.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the Conſtable of Eaſt-Nottingham, county of Cheſter, and State of Pennſylvania, on the ſixth of this month, A certain DANIEL BROWN, this country born, about five feet ten inches high, long viſage, dark complexion: Had on when he made his eſcape, a long white coat, no jacket, tow trowſers; he has a ſore leg. Said Brown confeſſed he enliſted in the continental ſervice with John O'Neal to drive a waggon, and received ten dollars bounty, and then deſerted; and likewiſe, that he enliſted as ſubſtitute for nine months in the Maryland militia to ſerve under Capt. Dobſon, and received one hundred and fifty pounds for ſaid nine months, and that he deſerted the firſt day they marched, and it is reported he hath enliſted and taken ſeveral bounties ſince. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and ſecures him in any goal, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

December 18, 1778. ‡ 4 w. JOHN M'BEATH.

Weſt Fallowfield, Cheſter County, January 8, 1779.

WHEREAS JOHN M'ILHENEY, of Weſt Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, left his father's houſe about nine weeks ſince, intending to get employ as a waggoner in the continental ſervice; ſince which time his parents have heard nothing of him, which makes them very uneaſy. If he is living, he is deſired to write to them; or any perſon that can give information of him, whether living or dead, the favour will be thankfully acknowledged by WILLIAM M'ILHENEY.

N. B. He is 19 years of age, of a fair complexion, and about 5 feet 6 inches high. ‖

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.

CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, a bay MARE COLT. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH BAKER.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold, by

HALL and SELLERS,

PROCEEDINGS of a GENERAL COURT MARTIAL for the TRIAL of MAJOR GENERAL SCHUYLER.

NOW SELLING,

Wholeſale and Retail, by

HALL & SELLERS,

Poor Richard's and the Pocket Almanacks, for the preſent Year.

JUST OPENED, and to be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable terms, by

GARRETT COTTRINGER,

At his Store, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, formerly occupied by Mr. Joſeph Wilſon, two doors above the Lottery-Office,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

OLD Madeira Wine, Spirit, Rum, Anniſeed, Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Chocolate, Ginger, Allſpice, Raiſins, Nutmegs, Cloves, and the very beſt HYSON and BOHEA TEA. ¶

Letter of Colonel de la Balme to the Marquis de St. Lezere, Captain Commandant of the Frigate la Chimere, at Cheſter.

SIR,

BEING on board the frigate under your command, I heard how it had been given out there, as if three of your ſailor deſerters had taken refuge to my œconomy of workmen. I wiſh you might not depart from hence with an idea ſo diſadvantageous to an eſtabliſhment, which took its firſt riſe from ſentiments of humanity: For indeed my taking notice of ſeamen proceeded more from a deſire of lending a helping hand to my countrymen in diſtreſs, than from any other motive. Therefore I am anxious to prevent you by this letter, and to mention that I have made all poſſible enquiries to diſcover the leaſt foundation to ſuch reports, but to no purpoſe. However, as men, by aſſuming fictitious names, and telling a ſubtle ſtory, might in that reſpect have impoſed upon my good nature, ſo I beg that you would ſend up to me a truſty perſon, of whom I could learn the certain truth, and you at the ſame time receive the moſt ample ſatisfaction. Until ſuch ſort of eccliarciſement may be had, be kind enough, Sir, to believe me to be a good Frenchman, and to accept of the aſſurances of that particular conſideration, wherewith I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant,

DE LA BALME.

N. B. In order to manifeſt the uprightneſs of my intentions, that nothing may be laid to my charge, to prevent all unjuſt ſurmiſes, and to keep off the ſailors of the French marine, who, in expectation of finding a ſafe aſylum at my workſhops, would deſert, I ſhall publiſh this letter, and exhibit to Monſieur GERARD, the French Envoy, the roll of all Frenchmen in my employ. ¶

January 5, 1779.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH WHITEAKER, the wife of John Whiteaker, hath eloped from his bed and lodgings: This is to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

† JOHN WHITEAKER.

WANTS EMPLOY as a SCHOOLMASTER,

A Middle aged ſingle man, who can write a fair hand, and will teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, in all its branches, Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetic, Menſuration of Superfices and Solids, Surveying, &c. and the different branches of the Mathematicks; and flatters himſelf, has made as great proficiency in the inſtruction of youth as any in the practice. Alſo, a perſon that underſtands the care of Merchant Flour Mills, and would willingly engage with any gentleman in that buſineſs. Any perſon or perſons willing to engage with either of the above perſons, by directing a line to the printers hereof, ſetting forth their terms, ſhall be waited upon: They will be ready to enter on their employ the firſt week in March next.

N. B. The greateſt encouragement will undoubtedly be received. ‖ 1 w.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS many of the public lamps of the city of Philadelphia have been wickedly and wantonly broke, and otherwiſe damaged, and the cups and oil taken out by ſome evil diſpoſed perſons, who have yet been undiſcovered. The Wardens of the city hereby offer a reward of FORTY DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who ſhall give information of the offenders, ſo that they be brought to juſtice and convicted of the offence. And whereas ſome of the Watchmen have lately been maliciouſly treated, and put in danger of their lives, by evil diſpoſed perſons, the Wardens have for the peace, ſafety and good order of the city, and to prevent robberies, thought proper to authorize and ſtrictly enjoin the nightly watchmen to challenge and apprehend all ſtrollers, night walkers and vagabonds, that cannot give a reaſonable account of themſelves, after the hour of eleven in the night, and them to hold in cuſtody by the Conſtable till they can be legally examined before ſome Juſtice of the peace of the ſaid city, and dealt with according to law, except country people coming to market. And it is hoped the gentlemen and good people of this city, as they conſider their own benefit, will treat the Watchmen with civility. And all Conſtables and other peace officers are required, and the good citizens are requeſted, to be aiding and aſſiſting to the Watchmen if neceſſary in the execution of this order. ¶

By order of the Wardens,

Jan. 7, 1779. GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

Eaſton, December 23, 1778.

WHEREAS many of the HORSES belonging to the United States, in forwarding on from camp to the weſtward, have, by weakneſs and other unavoidable accidents, been left behind and ſtrayed away: It is therefore earneſtly requeſted of all thoſe who may have taken any of them up, that they do forthwith deliver them to me or my deputies at Suſſex, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, Northampton and Bucks counties, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. All perſons concealing them after this notice may depend on being proſecuted. Information where any of them may be concealed will be thankfully received and rewarded, by

¶ ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER, jun. D. Q. M. G.

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FEBRUARY, 1779. THE NUMB. 2539.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1779.

MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT *and* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *to the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, in Assembly.*

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR early and punctual attendance upon the public business affords a happy presage that it will be conducted with harmony and dispatch, and must demonstrate to our mutual constituents your regard and attention to their interests. We shall endeavour to manifest a similar spirit, and facilitate the measures which the public good may require, so that you may not be long detained from your families and private concerns, and the interests of the public effectually and happily promoted. We have yet to lament, Gentlemen, that the futile and absurd ideas of conquering America are not yet so extinguished in the minds of our enemies, as to induce them to give over the vain attempt; tho' it is highly probable that, instead of the pompous and useless marches of large armies through a country which they could not conquer or retain, they will adopt the meaner and crueller plan of depredation and sudden inroad. Against these, therefore, whether upon our coast or frontiers, it highly becomes us to make a seasonable provision. And in order to do this, as well as answer the various exigencies of government, we must request your earliest attention to your revenue: For without this, you cannot expect security in war, or tranquility in peace. It is not to be expected that the current and ordinary income of the State will answer the extraordinary expences of war and danger; but it is high time the former should be ascertained; and so enlarged as to afford a prospect of payment of the public debts in a reasonable time. The policy of Congress in calling in so great a sum as fifteen millions of dollars at this time, will require a similar policy on our part, so as to avail ourselves of the present plenty of paper money, and lessen a proportionate part of the public debt. But, in the mean time, it is our duty to acquaint you that, when we entered upon the execution of your resolves of the 5th of December last, we found our Treasury in a condition very inadequate for the purposes you recommended, and we have just cause to apprehend that our embarrassments on this subject are increasing, as the circulation of two large emissions of paper money has been stopped in ordinary payment, tho' received at public offices; from which we may naturally infer, that all public payments will be made in those emissions, useless to the possessor in the common course of business. You will, doubtless, therefore esteem it necessary, in some mode, to supply the treasury with such money as may be current, and upon such an estimate of the public expence as may be formed under our present circumstances.

Before we proceed to lay before you the several matters necessary for your consideration, we think proper to acquaint you how far the several resolutions of your last sessions have been carried into execution.

We have appointed Lieutenant Colonel Farmer (a supernumerary officer) Commissary for the purchase of the articles enumerated in your resolve, and he has made purchases to a considerable amount. We applied to the gentlemen of the army, in December last, for a plan of distribution, which, when received, the articles will be forwarded for their relief and comfort. The upper bridge on Schuylkill is in part carried away;—the season of the year was too severe to admit the necessary work to be done for its security, though every step was taken for that purpose. The bridge at the Middle-Ferry has been secured, under our direction, by the care of the officers and men of the gallies, without any additional expence to the public. The cloathing of the officers of the army has been and will be an article of considerable expence. Finding the public and the army injured, in some respects, by the management of the department, we removed one officer, and shall carefully inspect all others, that abuses may not be repeated. We have disposed of all the gallies and armed boats, except such as were necessary for immediate protection and defence, and could be well manned. We have discharged and paid off the officers and men of the State fleet, who were supernumerary, so as to reduce the remaining expence to a sum comparatively small. The heavy expence of the gun factory, though we had no reason to complain of the management of it, we have wholly suppressed, from a view of our present stock of arms, and a belief that the State may now be supplied upon cheaper terms. We have discharged some old and heavy demands of the recruiting service, the militia of the back counties, and the artificers formerly employed on public works. The current and usual expenditures have also had their claims, though but in part, satisfied. On the sixteenth day of January last, we procured from Congress Sixty Thousand Pounds. The inconveniences of such applications to the United States, and the difficulties upon them, are well known to some of the honourable Members of your House; and as the advance of money to this State by Congress has been very great (however the final balance of the account may be) we cannot but believe you will approve of moderation and œconomy in such applications.

With such various demands, and many of them very pressing, and having no representation made to us, either collectively or individually, of any depredations on trade until Monday last, the navigation being also closed till last week, and no suitable vessel to be found in this harbour, we did not attempt to provide a ship of war for the protection of trade; for had no other difficulties occurred, the impossibility, in our circumstances, of answering the heavy demand which it would have occasioned, was alone sufficient. We might also add here, that our treasury having only the reprobated emissions (except the sixty thousand pounds) this stroke of general finance has affected all our measures.

Agreeable to your desire, we made diligent enquiry after the forestallers of flour and other provisions in this city, and caused several suspected persons to be prosecuted; but whether the complaints were not well founded, or from a reluctance in the inhabitants to appear on such prosecutions, the parties were dismissed. We also issued a proclamation, reprobating and prohibiting all such practices. Most earnestly do we wish an effectual remedy might be provided; but a more general detestation and abhorrence of them, we apprehend, must take place, before such remedy can be had.

We would now suggest such modes as have occurred to us to remove, at least in part, some of those evils we feel, and many of those we fear. We think there are many proper subjects of taxation yet untouched, and others too lightly—such as all carriages for pleasure and convenience only, and plate. The possessors of slaves and indented servants can also well afford to pay an additional duty. These, with a general plan of taxation adapted to the present value of money, and carried fairly and firmly into execution, would have a great effect. But we would also recommend the sale of the forfeited estates with all convenient speed. The prices would bear a proportion to the public debts, and at least put us on a certain footing in this respect. Considerations of a political kind, we think, also press this measure forcibly. We would also recommend the accumulation of fines and other pecuniary penalties, not so much as a fund of supply, as necessary for the advancement of public justice, and the good order of the community. Fees and other licence money, and especially on taverns, accruing to the State, and also such fees as accrue to officers or others, and have not been sufficiently raised to answer the exigencies of the present times, we think may also justly admit of increase, under some general proportional estimate. For we are bound to inform you that present penalties for decline of necessary, tho' troublesome offices, or for neglect or misconduct therein, and the allowances made, are now so reduced in value, as to afford no sanction or encouragemement for the execution of the laws.

We would also again bring into your view a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery, so disgraceful to any people, and more especially to those who have been contending in the great cause of liberty themselves, and upon whom Providence has bestowed such eminent marks of its favour and protection. We think we are loudly called on to evince our gratitude, in making our fellow men joint heirs with us of the same inestimable blessings, under such restrictions and regulations as will not injure the community, and will imperceptibly enable them to relish and improve the station to which they will be advanced. Honoured will that State be in the annals of history, which shall first abolish this violation of the rights of mankind, and the memories of those will be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance, who shall pass the law to restore and establish the rights of human nature in Pennsylvania. We feel ourselves so interested on this point, as to go beyond what may be deemed the proper line of our duty, and acquaint you that we have reduced this plan to the form of a law, which, if acceptable, we shall in a few days communicate to you.

The unhappy disputes upon our borders, and progressive encroachments, especially on the part of Virginia, will naturally remind us how important it is that there should be as early a decision of these points as possible. By a resolution of Congress, passed the 23d of December, 1775, it was recommended to the State of Connecticut "not to introduce any settlers on the disputed lands till the farther order of Congress, or until the said dispute should be settled." The present depopulated state of that disputed territory may make it very proper, not only to remind the remaining settlers from Connecticut of their precarious tenure, but the State itself of this Resolve, which we apprehend never had the effect intended. The papers from Virginia, received since your late adjournment, are transmitted herewith. From them you will judge what probability there is of a termination of disputes in that quarter. But so much do we wish to relieve our unhappy borderers from these distressing and irritating claims, that we shall esteem our time and labour devoted to a most valuable purpose in executing any measures you may determine for their relief, even to a personal attendance of any of our Members on the scene of controversy, if you shall judge it necessary.

Some municipal laws in the administration of justice we would also recommend, such as establishing a Court of Errors, on judgments given in the Supreme Court: It appearing to us that a determination of a single tribunal, binding upon the lives and properties of the subjects of the State, without review or revisal in any case, must, from the frailty of human nature only, soon be productive of great inconveniences. We would wish they should be prevented rather than remedied. The suppression of theatrical entertainments, formerly recommended by Congress, to which we would add horse-racing, gaming, and other diversions, productive of idleness and dissipation of manners, seem to us to claim the notice of the Representatives of an undepraved and œconomical people.—Duelling, that resource of misapplied courage, and so dangerous to the peace of families and society, has lately grown so much into practice, that it may justly claim a share of your notice and censure.—The abuses of the process of attachments and replevins, which are taken out upon the estates of attainted traitors, and upon seizures for fines and other public demands, call for some wholesome restraints.

Some prudent and proper cautions against clandestine marriages, so often fatal to the peace and happiness of the families, are highly deserving of notice. If, as in all other cases where a third party is injured, the bond given on the licence was assignable to the parents or guardians for their special benefit, and publication of all marriages not celebrated upon licence was required, it might have a happy tendency to introduce a prudent restraint, without intrenching upon the freedom of marriage, which the policy of all wise States has most judiciously encouraged and protected.

We shall now offer the last, though not the least, object of your public enquiry and deliberations—we mean the nature and extent of the claims or estates of the late Proprietaries, and their consistency with the interests and happiness of the people under the late revolution. To reconcile the rights and demands of society with those of private justice and equity in this case will be worthy your most serious attention; nor ought the magnitude of the object, or the splendor and influence heretofore annexed to the power derived from that source, deter you from the enquiry, or dazzle you in the pursuit. The just regard due to the suspended rights of many individuals of this State, and the common interests of all, do not admit that it should any longer be kept out of sight; though war, with its calamities and confusion, has hitherto excluded it from the notice of a government founded on the authority of the people only.

JOSEPH REED, President.

February 5, 1779.

To be SOLD, at Baltimore,

On Tuesday the 23d instant (February) at public sale,

THE Privateer Brigantine SNAKE, lately from Martinico; she is a new vessel, and compleatly fitted with sails, rigging, cables, &c. she is built to carry 14 guns, and has 4 four pounders and six swivels on board; she is a most remarkable fast sailer, and every how calculated for privateering. There is a most elegant suit of new colours to be sold separately the same day. For further particulars enquire of Mr. David Stewart, merchant in Baltimore; Capt. Matthewman on board; or John Benezet in Philadelphia. ‡

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LONDON, November 27.

HOUSE of LORDS.

This day the King went in the uſual ſtate to open both Houſes of Parliament, when, being ſeated on the throne, and the Commons by command attending, he made the following SPEECH:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE called you together in a conjuncture which demands your moſt ſerious attention. In the time of profound peace, without pretence of provocation or colour of complaint, the Court of France hath not forborne to diſturb the public tranquility, in violation of the faith of treaties and the general rights of Sovereigns, at firſt by the clandeſtine ſupply of arms and other aid to my revolted ſubjects in North-America, and afterwards by avowing openly their ſupport and entering into formal engagements with the leaders of the rebellion, and at length, by committing open hoſtilities and depredations on my faithful ſubjects, and by an actual invaſion of my dominions in America and the Weſt-Indies.

It is, I truſt, unneceſſary for me to aſſure you, that the ſame care and concern for the happineſs of my people, which induced me to endeavour to prevent the calamities of war, will make me deſirous to ſee a reſtoration of the bleſſings of peace, whenever it can be effected with perfect honour, and with ſecurity to the rights of this country.

In the mean time I have not neglected to take the proper and neceſſary meaſures for diſappointing the malignant deſigns of our enemies, and alſo for making general repriſals, and although my efforts have not been attended with all the ſucceſs which the juſtice of our cauſe and the vigour of our exertions ſeem to promiſe, yet the extenſive commerce of my ſubjects has been protected in moſt of its branches, and large repriſals have been made upon the injurious aggreſſors, by the vigilance of my fleets, and by the active and enterpriſing ſpirit of my people.

The great armaments of other powers, however friendly and ſincere their profeſſions, however juſt and honorable their purpoſes, muſt neceſſarily engage our attention.

It would have afforded me very great ſatisfaction to have informed you that the conciliatory meaſures planned by the wiſdom and temper of Parliament had taken the deſired effect, and brought the troubles in North-America to a happy concluſion.

In this ſituation of affairs the national honour and ſecurity call ſo loudly upon us for the moſt active exertions, that I cannot doubt of your heartieſt concurrence and ſupport. From the vigour of your Councils, and the conduct and intrepidity of my Officers and Forces by ſea and land, I flatter myſelf, by the bleſſing of God, to derive the means of vindicating and maintaining the honour of my Crown and the intereſts of my People, againſt all our enemies.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I will order the proper eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you, and when you conſider the importance of the objects for which we are contending, you will I doubt not grant me ſuch ſupplies as you ſhall judge neceſſary for the public ſervice, and adequate to the preſent emergency.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have, according to the powers veſted in me for that purpoſe, called forth the militia to aſſiſt in the interior defence of this country, and I have with the greateſt and trueſt ſatisfaction been myſelf a witneſs of that public ſpirit, that ſteady ardor and that love of their country, which animate all ranks of my faithful ſubjects, and which cannot fail of making us ſafe at home and reſpected abroad.

As ſoon as the King had concluded, and the Commons withdrawn, the Lord Chancellor again read it to the Lords, when

His Grace the Duke of Chandos roſe, and after approving every paragraph of the King's ſpeech, as expreſſive of wiſdom and parental care, moved for an addreſs of thanks, which thoſe of our readers who have a curioſity to know, have only to add to every ſentence of the King's ſpeech the following words: "Humbly to thank his Majeſty for," and they will be informed of the whole particulars.

Lord Plymouth ſeconded the Addreſs, but his Lordſhip ſpoke in ſuch a manner as we confeſs we did not for the moſt part underſtand him. One thing he particularly inſiſted on, which was, that in his neighbourhood in the country, he could aſſure their Lordſhips ſeveral mechanics who employed a hundred men could only now employ a fourth part of that number; ergo, enforcing the American war was the only method he could think moſt expedient for remedying this and every other grievance.

Lord Coventry ſpoke againſt the addreſs, particularly againſt that part of it which enforces the further continuance of the American war. He ſaid he was induced to this opinion from experience; Adminiſtration had tried the proſecution of it for four years unſucceſsfully, and now they were again trying, at great expence, what they ought to know was impracticable. After expatiating upon this with great temper and good ſenſe, he aſked their Lordſhips what reſources, what inducements they had to continue the proſecution of the war? Was America in a greater diſpoſition to ſue for peace now ſhe had declared her independency, than before? Was ſhe weakened by her new alliance with France? Was the tranſportation of men, ammunition, proviſions, &c. leſs expenſive than before? Or was commerce in a more flouriſhing ſtate? When the affirmative could be given to none of theſe queſtions, his Lordſhip ſaid he muſt vote againſt that part of the Addreſs.

Lord Briſtol ſaid he objected to the Addreſs on a larger ground; he diſliked the whole of it, and inſiſted that, previous to any Addreſs, at ſuch a time as this, an enquiry, a ſtrict enquiry, ſhould be made into the cauſes of all our miſcarriages. Here his Lordſhip, with his uſual ſpirit and accuracy, enumerated many of them, and particularly the neceſſity of an enquiry into the tranſactions of the fleet on the 27th of July laſt, relative to the conduct of the Vice Admiral of the Blue (Sir H. Palliſer) he did not at the ſame time charge, nor did he hope any thing could be brought againſt that gentleman; but when the Commander of that fleet declared he would not ſail in company with him, the neceſſity of the times demanded at leaſt an enquiry. His Lordſhip concluded a long ſpeech with negativing the Addreſs.

Lord Effingham ſpoke againſt the Addreſs, and referred to many inſtances to ſhew the imbecility of Adminiſtration in thinking to carry on the American war any longer.

Lord Suffolk roſe to diſclaim any penſion he had from the Crown, or would ever expect from it; that he was an independent man, and though unworthy of the great office he held under the King, yet he would maintain to the laſt the honour and dignity of the Crown, which was highly concerned in the proſecution of the American war. Hitherto he confeſſed the war was unſucceſsful, owing to the lenity of government; but his Lordſhip ſaid now a mode was to be adopted, which was hitherto foreborne, that he did not doubt would convince the Americans of the ſuperiority of the Britiſh arms. What that mode was his Lordſhip did not ſay, but it was generally ſuppoſed to mean burning and plundering the ſea-port towns, &c.

Lord Derby anſwered him with great ſpirit; ſaid though he had voted againſt America, in reſpect to taxation, he was now convinced of the impracticability of purſuing the war; that every day convinced him more and more of it, and that nothing but madneſs and deluſion could induce any body to perſevere in ſo fruitleſs an attempt. Here he mentioned many particulars of the ridiculous conduct of Adminiſtration, and warned the noble Lord in the Blue Ribband (Lord Suffolk) to beware of his new mode of carrying on the war by fire and ſword. The French, my Lord, ſays he, are the allies of the Americans, and tho' otherwiſe a humane people, they will be taught to make repriſals. Your ſea-ports lie open to them, and whilſt our fleets and armies are plundering and deſtroying one part of our brethren in America, we will be ſubject to the ſame depredations here.

Lord Sandwich objected to the mode of voting totally againſt the addreſs; he ſaid it was unprecedented, he had been forty years in the houſe, and never knew the like. His Lordſhip then went into his favourite ſubject the navy, ſaid what it would be towards the latter end of next year, that it would be equal by that time to what it was in 1759, when we had 97 ſhips of the line in commiſſion; he confeſſed indeed, there were delays in carrying on the American war, and in reſpect to France; that government was too backward in both buſineſſes, but then theſe delays were upon a good ground. As to enquiries, he would never be the firſt to introduce them, he was not for hanging up—(here his Lordſhip pauſed for ſome time, which created a laugh) any meaſures to public view, that ought to be concealed; however, if they were once begun, he would not be backward in giving every aſſiſtance to them in his power.

Lord Briſtol fully replied to Lord Sandwich, and was ſeconded very ably by the Duke of Bolton. After which

Lord Shelburne roſe, and made one of the moſt maſterly and pointed ſpeeches againſt the whole conduct of adminiſtration we remember to have heard within theſe walls, the force of which had ſuch an effect on the *imprudent zeal* of a few gentlemen below the bar, that they *clapped it;* a circumſtance, we think, that could have only happened among thoſe unacquainted with the ſtrict *etiquette* of this aſſembly.

The majority Lords inſtantly took fire at this public breach of order, and unanimouſly cried out, "Clear the bar, clear the bar;" when all below the bar were immediately obliged to quit, and all the outward doors were immediately locked.

The debate then went on, but being excluded an audience of it, we can only report, that after a few more excellent ſpeeches made by the Duke of Richmond and ſome other minority Lords, the motion of addreſs was called for about half an hour after nine o' clock, when the numbers were, For the addreſs 76, Againſt it 31—Majority in favour of the addreſs 45.

*** The lateneſs of the hour when the houſe cloſed, prevented us from giving the whole of the ſpeeches of Lord Briſtol, the Duke of Bolton, and Lord Shelburne, till to-morrow. The laſt, as we have before obſerved, was remarkably ſpirited, and ſpoke to the critical ſituation of our preſent affairs, as demanding our moſt attentive recollection.

HOUSE of COMMONS. Thurſday.

The Houſe, as ſoon as they returned from the Upper Aſſembly, proceeded to take the King's ſpeech into their conſideration. The ſpeaker read it twice, and Mr. Greville moved an addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty, that contained in it the ſeveral paſſages of the ſpeech from the throne, and he recommended it to the Houſe to be unanimous on the occaſion.

Mr. Thomas Townſhend objected to the addreſs as moved, and called the attention of the houſe to ſeveral enormities of the Miniſtry, that rendered it neceſſary for them to amend the addreſs, by praying his Majeſty to remove the preſent Miniſtry. He was loud in his complaints againſt them; they had made Holland our foe, they had diſdained to cultivate continental connections, and they had proved themſelves incapable of governing this kingdom. He intimated that he would move another amendment in the courſe of the debate, ſhewing the ſenſe of the houſe on the zeal and ſpirit of the officers of the militia; and he concluded with moving to amend the addreſs, by ſubſtituting, in the room of the original motion, words acknowledging the neceſſity of the conjuncture, and giving a promiſe of large ſupplies; but intimating at the ſame time the neceſſity of enquiring into the conduct of the preſent Miniſtry.

Mr. Fox, in one of the moſt rapid, nervous, and intereſting ſpeeches that ever was delivered in that aſſembly, reprobated the meaſures of the Miniſtry in every inſtance. They pray (ſays he) for unanimity, they who have deſtroyed unanimity, who have torn brother from brother, and reviled and undermined every ſocial band of intercourſe. They pray for unanimity in an addreſs of thanks in a conjuncture of the moſt calamitous nature, brought on by their own impotence and neglect. Unanimity, he knew, was neceſſary to reſcue the country from its preſent calamities, and its greateſt calamity was, that the men who had ruined it ſtill were Miniſters. He condemned the ſpeech from the Throne, that is the ſpeech of the Miniſter, becauſe it was falſe. It called the late commiſſions to treat of peace, the act of the Parliament; it was not, they never ſaw it, and it was a libel againſt Parliament to charge them with it. He reprobated the Miniſtry for not forming continental connections, though indeed he believed it to be impracticable for them to accompliſh any, for foreign powers would hardly truſt themſelves in the hands of men who had ruined their own country.

He condemned the King's ſpeech for the expreſſion, that our ſucceſſes laſt campaign had not been ſo great as might have been expected; he declared they were greater than could reaſonably have been expected; and had not good fortune done more for them than their own wiſdom, the ſucceſſes muſt have been even more ſhameful than they are; he charged the admiralty with having advanced a palpable falſhood, in ſaying in November that they had forty-two ſail of the line ready for ſea, and yet not having ſhips ſufficient to diſpatch Byron till ſix weeks after d'Eſtaing had ſailed. It is impoſſible for us, in the narrow compaſs that we muſt preſcribe to ourſelves, even to have the outlines of a ſpeech filled with a ſeries of the moſt powerful oratory we ever heard.

Mr. Penton enumerated the ſhips we had, agreeable to the aſſertion of the Board of Admiralty, in November laſt, and ſtated that the number was actually 44, of which, however, three were in the dock in commiſſion, but unmanned.

Sir John Wrotteſley condemned the commiſſions, and ſaid they had wrought ſuch effect upon America, that 50,000 Ruſſians would not now vanquiſh and reduce that country.

Mr. Temple Lutterel, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. P. Bunel, Mr. James Lutterel, and Lord Gorge Gordon, all reprobated the conduct of the miniſtry.

Governor Johnſtone roſe to vindicate the honour of the Commiſſioners. He admired the Earl of Carliſle. He looked upon the commiſſion to have had, at the time it was iſſued, a good promiſe of ſucceſs, but the Miniſtry had ruined its effect by the moſt unparalleled impotence. Had he known that Philadelphia was to be evacuated, he never would have accepted of that commiſſion. He declared upon his honour, that though he might have taken ſome ſteps towards gaining over ſome part of the Congreſs, he never made any overtures, as it is aſſerted, to Joſeph Reed. There was no lady authoriſed by him to make any offers to him, and this he ſolemnly proteſted to be true. He thought it neceſſary to ſupport 25,000 men in America, if we meant only to carry on a defenſive war, and protect the places we had in our poſſeſſion. Give America Independence, ſays he, and ſhe will take Canada, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Weſt-Indies, into the bargain; but reduce America, and the empire is ſecure.

Lord North anſwered Mr. Fox particularly, and defended himſelf and his colleagues with his uſual addreſs. He confeſſed he had not been one to adviſe ſubſidiary connections in the time of peace. He ſaid the reaſon why Admiral Byron did not ſail till ſix weeks after d'Eſtaing was, that he might not take advantage of the ſailing of ſo many capital ſhips, and remain in the Britiſh ſeas. He defended the evacuation of Philadelphia, becauſe on the diſcovery of the French intentions, he might have found it neceſſary to draw off part of the army, and as either Rhode-Iſland, Philadelphia, or New-York, muſt be neceſſarily evacuated, ſince he could not ſend any more reinforcements, he thought it moſt eligible to evacuate Philadelphia. He defended the expreſſion of the ſucceſſes not being adequate to our expectations. Both Mr. Keppel and Mr. Byron were equal to the French, and yet, owing to a ſtorm in the one place, and accidents at another, they had failed. We had made exertions, we had hopes, we had diſappointments, and yet no one appeared as yet to be in blame. He ſaid it was now the time to take our ground, and vigorouſly exert ourſelves to puniſh the perfidy of our malignant enemy, and reduce the claims of our revolted ſubjects.

On a diviſion, the numbers were for the amendment, ayes 226, noes 107.

The houſe broke up at half paſt two o' clock.

ST. JOHN's, *in* ANTIGUA, *Dec.* 30.

His Majeſty's ſhip of war Ariel, Capt. M'Kenzie, blown off the coaſt from Boſton Bay, in want of proviſions, has taken a Continental Brig of 16 guns, called the Reſiſtance, and burnt her. Alſo another Continental Brig called the New-Broom, of 16 guns, and ſent her into New-York. Likewiſe a French ſhip loaded with maſts, from Piſcataqua, and ſent her into the ſame Port.

The 22d. was carried into Engliſh Harbour, by his Majeſty's Frigate Maidſtone, Capt. Gardiner, a large French ſhip called the Lion, of 40 guns, 280 men; her cargoe conſiſts of 1400 hogſheads of Tobacco. She was taken off the Capes the 2d of November laſt, after an engagement of 7 hours, fought on both ſides with the greateſt obſtinacy. The prize was bound from Cheſapeak-bay to Port L'Orient in Old France.

From the Glaſgow Journal.

London. Admiral Young, who is juſt returned from his ſtation off the Leeward Iſlands, has brought home 40,000l. it being the amount of his eighth of prizes taken by the cruizers under his command.

ST. CHRISTOPHER, January 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Antigua, to Aretas Akers, Eſq; of this iſland.

Antigua, Wedneſday morning.

"Laſt night arrived at Engliſh-Harbour, from St. Lucia, his Majeſty's ſhip Ariadne, Captain Pringle, who aſſures us of the French having evacuated that iſland, both by ſea and land.

"That on the 17th of December Count d'Eſtaing, with 4000 men, made an attack on General Meadows, commanding an out poſt with 1500 men. The French made a very briſk attack for about a quarter of an hour, but nothing could withſtand the bravery of our troops; 700 and odd French were found dead on the ſpot; and by the beſt accounts that could be obtained 900 were wounded and made priſoners. The brave General Meadows having ſpent all his ammunition made ſad havock among them with fixed bayonets, upon which the French gave way and fled.

"Had General Meadows been fortunate enough to have had a good ſtore of ammunition, I am of opinion this affair would have ended in the total deſtruction of the French army under Mouſieur d'Eſtaing.

"Captain Hardie, of the Pelican brig, mentions the entire reduction of St. Lucia, and a fruſtration of the intended attack on Grenada and St. Vincent.

"Upon the embarkation of the remainder of d'Eſtaing's troops, the French fleet came round to Cul de Sac, where Admiral Barrington was with his little ſquadron, and having hoiſted the bloody flag, made a very fierce attack; however the fire from our fleet and the two forts at the entrance of the harbour was ſo well directed, as in a ſhort time the whole French fleet ſeemed to be in great confuſion from the damage they ſuſtained, and thought it moſt expedient to bear away for Martinico.—The loſs on our ſide was very inconſiderable both by ſea and land.

Thurſday night, 9 o'clock.

"Since writing you this afternoon, and by a lucky accident of a boy remaining on ſhore belonging to the boat going expreſs, I have the greateſt pleaſure to inform you, that Admiral Byron arrived at Barbados the 4th inſtant, and ſailed to join the brave Barrington. I applied to the perſon, who came from Engliſh-Harbour after 5 o'clock, who declares, that a Midſhipman in an armed ſloop arrived expreſs from Barbados. I ſincerely congratulate you on this happy junction of the fleets, our town is enjoying the good news, notwithſtanding it is ſo late in the evening."

BALTIMORE, February 4.

It appears, by letters from gentlemen of high character in France, to their friends in this State, that the Britiſh King's Speech hath been re-echoed by a great majority of both Houſes of Parliament. That there is the greateſt probability of an obſtinate continuance of the war. That the ſpirit of privateering prevails greatly in Britain. That 60 ſail of French Weſt-Indiamen, and 3 Eaſt-Indiamen, have been taken and carried into England; but that the greater part were enſured at Lloyd's, a celebrated Coffee-

Houſe, in London. That the mouth of the channel, the Bay of Biſcay, and the neighbouring coaſts, were ſwarming with Britiſh privateers. That ſeveral had been taken and ſent into France. That Capt. Eden, (brother to Sir Robert Eden) hath the command of one of 30 guns, formerly a French frigate, ſuppoſed, by ſome, to be intended for the coaſt of America.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.

Laſt Saturday, being the anniverſary of forming the Alliance between France and the United States, the Honourable the Congreſs gave a public entertainment to his Excellency the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, at which the following Toaſts were drank, under a diſcharge of cannon:

1. May the Alliance between France and the United States be perpetual. 2. The United States. 3. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. 4. The Queen of France. 5. His Moſt Catholic Majeſty. 6. The Princes of the Houſe of Bourbon. 7. Succeſs to the allied arms. 8. General Waſhington and the Army. 9. The Friends of Liberty in every part of the world. 10. May the new Conſtellation riſe to the Zenith. 11. May the American *Stripes* bring Great-Britain to reaſon. 12. The memory of the Patriots who have nobly fallen in defence of the Liberty and Independence of America. 13. A ſafe and Honourable Peace.

The chearfulneſs which exiſted in the company upon the happy occaſion of their being aſſembled, was not to be exceeded; and a thouſand brilliances alluding to the Alliance were uttered. There can be no doubt but that every true American and every true Frenchman will contribute his efforts to preſerve that connection which is formed by the Alliance, and which is ſo neceſſary to the happineſs and aggrandizement of both nations. Their mutual intereſts dictate ſuch a conduct in the ſtrongeſt and moſt affectionate terms. The principles of the Alliance are founded in true policy and equal juſtice; and it is highly probable that mankind will have cauſe to rejoice in this union which has taken place between two nations; the one, the moſt puiſſant in the old, and the other the moſt powerful in the new world.

Extract of a letter from Georgia, dated Jan. 2.

"It is with great concern I now ſit down to inform you that Savannah is in the poſſeſſion of the enemy, and their army is at this moment in full march towards the weſtward. A fleet of 37 ſail arrived at Cockſpur on the 24th of laſt month, where they lay till the 28th. They then came up, and the day following effected a landing at Brewton's-Hill, about two miles below the town. In leſs than two hours after they landed they began their march for the town, and having made a ſhew of bringing their principal force on in the direct road, filed off thro' the woods and came in at the ſouth ſide of the town, where only a handful of militia (85 in number) were ſtationed. Their numbers being greatly ſuperior, they ſoon forced this ſmall party of militia, though not without receiving and returning ſeveral ſmart platoons, in which ſome of our citizens fell, and they alſo loſt ſome men. The particular liſt of either I am not yet furniſhed with, but find Colonel Walton amongſt the wounded. The continental troops being placed at the eaſtern quarter of the town, they had to make their retreat through the enemy, who attacked them in flank as they marched for about half a mile. The South-Carolina brigade, under Col. Huger, kept the edge of the town, and aimed directly for the broad road leading weſterly from the Spring; they effected their point with the loſs of a few men killed, wounded and taken priſoners. The Georgia brigade, under Col. Elbert, ſtruck through the middle of the town, but being intercepted by a large creek that makes out of the river a little above the town, the greateſt part of thoſe who could not ſwim were taken priſoners. I can with great truth, Sir, aſſure you, the ſmall party of militia, which I have before mentioned, behaved to admiration, and were it not for their efforts, oppoſed ſo at leaſt 1000 men, I am firmly of opinion very few of the confederate troops would have got off. Indeed the two brigades too, conſidering the peculiar circumſtances under which they happend to fall, conducted themſelves as well as men could do. The enemy's force is thought to be from 1500 to 2000 men already landed, but it is ſaid there are as many more remaining at Cockſpur: How this may be I cannot ſay, for it is very remarkable we have not had a ſingle deſerter, or indeed any ſort of certain intelligence ſince they came in. General Lincoln is now at Puriſburgh, I am informed, with a reſpectable force; what a pity he did not arrive a few days ſooner! I think he would have ſaved our State; however, we do not deſpond, well knowing from the paſt favour of Congreſs, what its future exertions will be to reinſtate us. Moſt people in and about the town have loſt their all, and the ſpirit of rapine, inſolence and brutality indulged to the ſoldiery, exceeds deſcription. Col. Campbell commands by land and Admiral Hyde Parker by ſea. People who have got out of town ſince the action ſay, both theſe officers profeſs great humanity, and totally diſavow many horrid acts committed by their people; how that may be a ſhort time will ſhew us, but for my part I wiſh to leave nothing to their humanity, and as little to their juſtice."

One Captain, 5 Lieutenants, 6 Serjeants, 1 Drum, 1 Fife, and 108 Rank and File, belonging to the 3d and 5th Regiments of South-Carolina, commanded by Col. Huger, and the corps of artillery, commanded by Col. Roberts, were miſſing after the Action of the 29th Dec. laſt. Alſo 3 Majors, 9 Captains, 9 Subalterns, 2 Serjeants, 11 Drums and Fifes, and 145 Rank and File, belonging to Col. Elbert's Georgia Brigade.

We have juſt received advice from North-Carolina, that about three thouſand five hundred of their militia are marched for the aſſiſtance of South-Carolina and Georgia. Colonel Walton, it is ſaid, of the Georgia militia, was dangerouſly wounded in the late action at Savannah, in which he behaved with remarkable bravery. He, together with ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable citizens of that State, are on board the priſon ſhip in the river, and treated with remarkable ſeverity. What a contraſt between a priſoner's walking at large, and ſkipping at every ball and aſſembly, and being confined with the moſt diſagreeable companions in the hold of a priſon ſhip.

The following ſtricture on the times is taken from a ſouthern paper:—"The ſoldier and the ſtateſman, the ſhort-ſighted patriot and the ſuborned knave, the adventurous merchant and the ſordid planter, ſeem almoſt univerſally enveloped under the ſame infatuated cloud of covetouſneſs, extortion and cruelty, and have loſt ſight of that diſintereſted virtue, on which alone a durable foundation can be laid for a riſing State, or be the laſting continuance of eſtabliſhed empires. Monopolizing of domeſtic, as well as foreign, articles is become as prevailing and faſhionable, as it is wicked and deſtructive in its tendency. Illegal and pernicious exportations are carried on almoſt without reſtraint. The general conduct of mankind threatens the extinction of philanthropy and ſocial confidence out of this country, and in a direct manner tends to the abolition of humanity, common ſafety, and common ſenſe, and *no one layeth it to heart.*"

Saturday morning, about five o' clock, a fire broke out at a houſe in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, which ſoon communicated itſelf to two adjoining houſes, and, had it not been for the extraordinary vigilance of the inhabitants (who aſſembled with their uſual alacrity) might have been attended with fatal circumſtances to that part of the city. The greateſt part of the above three houſes was deſtroyed, beſides property to a conſiderable amount.

Married, on Saturday the 30th of January, JOHN CADWALLADER, Eſquire, to Miſs BOND, eldeſt daughter of the late Dr. Phineas Bond.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, February* 3, 1779.

PRESENT,

His Excel. JOSEPH REED, Eſq; Preſident,
The Hon. GEORGE BRYAN, Eſq; Vice-Preſident,
Col. JOSEPH HART, | JAMES READ, Eſq;
JOHN MACKY, Eſq; | JOHN HAMBRIGHT, Eſq;
JAMES M'LENE, Eſq; | THOMAS SCOTT, Eſq;

THIS Board having maturely conſidered the general tenor and courſe of the military command exerciſed by Major General *Arnold* in this City and State, and divers tranſactions which have appeared to this Board during his command, do *Reſolve*, unanimouſly,

Firſt, That the ſame hath been in many reſpects oppreſſive to the faithful ſubjects of this State, unworthy of his rank and ſtation, highly diſcouraging to thoſe who have manifeſted their attachment to the liberties and intereſts of America, and diſreſpectful to the Supreme Executive Authority of the State.

Wherefore *Reſolved* unanimouſly,

Second, That nothing but the moſt urgent and preſſing neceſſity can juſtify or induce this Board to call forth any waggons or militia, or otherwiſe ſubject the good people of this State to the power of the ſaid General *Arnold* within the State, ſhould he reſume it upon his return.

Third, Ordered, That the Attorney General do proſecute the ſaid General *Arnold*, for ſuch illegal and oppreſſive conduct as is cognizable in the Courts of Law.

And that this Board may not be ſuppoſed capable of paſſing the above reſolves upon mere general grounds, and more eſpecially in the caſe of one who has formerly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in public ſervice, they think proper to declare that the conſideration laſt mentioned has hitherto reſtrained them from taking proper notice of General *Arnold*, hoping that every unworthy tranſaction would be the laſt, or that a becoming ſenſe of ſuch improprieties would effect an alteration of conduct; but finding that tenderneſs has only led to inſult and farther oppreſſion, duty to the State, regard to the intereſts and happineſs of the good people thereof, who muſt be affected by all abuſes of power, oblige us thus to take notice thereof, and farther declare, that the ſaid Reſolves are founded upon the following articles, in which they have ſufficient grounds to eſteem General *Arnold* culpable.

1. That while in the camp of General *Waſhington* at *Valley-Forge*, laſt ſpring, he gave permiſſion to a veſſel belonging to perſons then voluntarily reſiding in this city with the enemy, and of diſaffected character, to come to a port of the United States, without the knowledge of the authority of the State, or of the Commander in Chief, though then preſent.

2. In having ſhut up the ſtores and ſhops on his arrival in the city, ſo as even to prevent officers of the army from purchaſing, while he privately made conſiderable purchaſes for his own benefit, as is alledged and believed.

3. In impoſing menial offices upon the ſons of freemen of this State, when called forth by the deſire of Congreſs to perform militia duty, and when remonſtrated to hereupon, juſtifying himſelf, in writing, upon the ground of having power ſo to do, for that, "when a citizen aſſumed "the character of a ſoldier, the former was intirely loſt "in the latter, and that it was the duty of the militia to "obey *every* order of his Aids (not a breach of the laws "and conſtitution) as his (the General's) without judg"ing of the propriety of them."

4. For that when a prize was brought into this port by the Convention brig of this State, whereon a diſpute aroſe reſpecting the capture, which would otherwiſe, in great probability, have been amicably adjuſted between the claimants, General *Arnold* interpoſed by an illegal and unworthy purchaſe of the ſuit, at a low and inadequate price, as he has been publicly charged by a reputable citizen, to which may in ſome degree be aſcribed the delay of juſtice in the Courts of Appeals, and the diſpute in which the State may probably be involved with Congreſs hereupon.

5. The appropriating the waggons of this State when called forth upon a ſpecial emergency laſt Autumn, to the tranſportation of private property, and that of perſons who voluntarily remained with the enemy laſt winter, and were deemed diſaffected to the intereſts and independence of America.

6. In that Congreſs, by a reſolve of the 21ſt of Auguſt laſt, having given to the executive powers of every ſtate, an excluſive power to recommend perſons deſirous of going within the enemy's lines to the officer there commanding; General *Arnold*, in order, as may reaſonably be inferred, to elude the ſaid reſolve, wrote a letter, as appears by compariſon of hands, and the declaration of the intended bearer, recommendatory for the above purpoſe, and cauſed his Aid du Camp, Major *Clarkſon*, to ſign the ſame; but the ſaid device not taking effect, through the vigilance of the officers at *Elizabeth-Town*, General *Arnold*, without diſcloſing any of the above circumſtances, applied to Council for their permiſſion, which was inſtantly refuſed; the connections, character, and ſituation of the party being well known, and deemed utterly improper to be indulged with ſuch permiſſion; thereby violating the reſolve of Congreſs, and uſurping the authority of this Board.

7. This Board having, upon the complaint of ſeveral inhabitants of Cheſter county through the late Waggon Maſter General, *requeſted* of the ſaid General *Arnold* to ſtate the ſaid tranſaction reſpecting the waggons, in order that they might ſatisfy the complainants, or explain the ſame without farther trouble, received, in return, an indecent and diſreſpectful refuſal of any ſatisfaction whatſoever.

8. The diſcouragement and neglect manifeſted by General *Arnold* during his command, to civil, military, and other characters, who have adhered to the cauſe of their country—with an entire different conduct towards thoſe of another character, are too notorious to need proof or illuſtration; and if this command has been, as is generally believed, ſupported at an expence of Four or Five Thouſand Pounds per annum to the United States, we freely declare we ſhall very unwillingly pay any ſhare of expences thus incurred.

On conſideration, *Ordered*, That as the waggons ſent by General *Arnold* to *Egg-Harbour* were drawn forth under the law of the State, and the waggoners not being able to procure payment, either from the Quarter Maſter's department, or from General *Arnold*, who is departed from this city while the complaint againſt him was depending, and they being in great neceſſity, this Board ought to relieve them ſo far as to advance Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, until they can procure farther redreſs. And that *Jeſſe Jordan*, the Waggon-Maſter, give a ſpecial receipt to be accountable therefor.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

By order of Council, a certified copy of the foregoing reſolves were delivered to Major General Arnold before he left this State.

IN COUNCIL, Philadelphia, December 29, 1778.

The Preſident and Council having conſidered the very great danger to which the city is expoſed by accidents of fire at this ſevere ſeaſon, the unprovided ſtate of the inhabitants with regard to the fire engines, buckets, &c. do moſt earneſtly recommend it to the citizens to revive the laudable inſtitution of Fire Companies, which former experience has proved to be ſo beneficial; and in the mean time this Board will take ſuch farther meaſures for the ſecurity of the city and its inhabitants againſt this calamity, as preſent circumſtances will admit.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

The great fire which alarmed this city on Saturday laſt, and threatened the deſtruction of a valuable part of the city, ſhews the propriety and neceſſity of the foregoing recommendation. The vigilance and attention of ſome of the Fire-Companies whoſe engines were in good order does them honour; and it is hoped that every Fire Company in the city will take care to follow the laudable example, and ſhew to the world a continuation of the ſame public ſpirit which has, on occaſions of this kind, ſo long and ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed the citizens of Philadelphia.

TO BE LETT,

A large TAN-YARD,

Near the Drawbridge. Enquire of
ISAAC SNOWDEN,
Who has about Two Hundred Weight of FLAX, not broke, for Sale. ¶

To be SOLD,

A GOOD Three Story Brick HOUSE in ſecond-Street, near Spruce-Street. For terms apply to John Shields in Cheſtnut-Street, the fourth door below Second-Street, who has now on hand a neat aſſortment of ſhop goods as uſual. ‡ 1 w.

February 2, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Steffen, late of Germantown, deceaſed, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts on or before the 15th day of March next, to prevent trouble. And all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe requeſted to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, about the ſame time, in order to be paid by MARY STEFFEN, Adminiſtratrix, and PETER SMITH, Adminiſtrator. ¶

CAME to the plantation of Mr. Moſes Bartram, between the two and three mile ſtone, on the Wiſſahickon road, on the firſt of January laſt, A BAY MARE, about 13 or 14 hands high. Whoever owns ſaid mare is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable in Vine-ſtreet, a likely *black horſe*, near 16 hands high, riſing ſix years old next ſpring, ſhod all round, his off hind foot white, and a ſmall ſtreak of white on the inſide of the near hind one, a white ſlip on his forehead, and is remarkably ſhy when touched on or near the ears; he paces, trots, and canters well, carries loſty, and is high ſpirited. Whoever ſecures the thief and horſe, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the horſe returned to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges.

Philad. Feb. 6. 1779. § DAVID JACKSON.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Fifth-day next, the eleventh inſtant, at the late dwelling-houſe of JAMES YOUNG, Eſq; in Third-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet,

ALL his Houſhold Goods and Plate, ſome Wearing Apparel, and Kitchen Furniture. The ſale to begin at Ten o'clock in the morning.

Alſo to be SOLD at Public Sale, ſometime hence, of which public notice will be given, if not ſold before at private ſale, ſundry tracts of LAND, lying and ſituate as follows, viz.

One tract of two hundred and ninety-nine acres and three quarters, in the county of Bedford, ſituate on the waters of Jacob's Creek.

One ditto of two hundred and ſeventy-two acres and a half, in Forks Townſhip, Northampton County, ſituate on Lehaton, otherwiſe called Buſh-hill Creek.

One ditto of one hundred and thirty-eight acres, ſituate on the branches of Monakaſy, in Bethlehem Townſhip, Northampton County.

To be SOLD alſo, the Rights which the deceaſed had in the following tracts, viz.

One tract of three hundred and ninety one acres, on or near the Forks of Kiſkimanatus River, where Loyal Hannan Creek falls into it.

One ditto of two hundred and ſeventy-five acres, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Allegany River, being on both ſides of the old trading path leading from the Kiſkimanatus old town towards Chartres old town.

One ditto of three hundred and fifty-eight acres, ſituate near the above on the forks of Kiſkimanatus River.

One ditto of five thouſand acres, in the State of Virginia, in purſuance of his Britannic Majeſty's proclamation in the year 1763, ſurveyed 24th July 1773, ſituate on the waters of Saltlick Creek, a branch of the Ohio River.

One ditto of two thouſand acres, ſurveyed in purſuance of the above proclamation, ſituate on the waters of Salt Creek, a branch of the Ohio River, in the State of Virginia.

All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of the deceaſed are requeſted to produce their accounts that they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to ISAAC HOWELL, and SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun. Executors.

Imported Copperaſs
TO BE SOLD BY
FRANCIS GURNEY,
In Front-ſtreet, the Corner of Union-ſtreet. Alſo
A few quarter Cheſts of CONGO TEA.
¶ 6 w.

FOR SALE,
At *DELLAP*'s Book-ſtore,
The Corner of Third and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,
A neat ASSORTMENT of BOOKS and STATIONARY, by Wholeſale and Retail; among which are,

British Theatre, 18 vols.
New Engliſh Ditto, 12 vols.
World Diſplay'd, 20 vols.
Leland's Hiſt. of Ireland, 4 vols.
Joſephus Works, 4 vols.
Political Diſquiſitions, 3 do.
Buchan's Family Phyſician.
Abelard and Heloiſe.
Barrow's Voyages, 3 vols.
Art of Speaking.
Marchioneſs of Pompadour, 2 vols.
Triumvirate, or Memoirs of A. B. and C. 2 vols.
Æſop's Fables;
Spelling Books;
Bartlet's Farrier;
Primers;
Goody Two Shoes;
Writing Paper and Parchment;
Gilt & plain Letter Paper;
Playing Cards and Paſteboards;
Ledgers, Journals, and Waſte Books;
Orderly and Memorandum Books;
Pocket Books and Pocket Almanacks;
Red and black Ink;
Ink Powder; Quills;
Wafers, and Wax.

ALSO,

Stoughton's Bitters;
Golden, Medical, and Cephalic Snuff;
Tooth-Powder and Tincture for the Gums;
French Ointment for the Hair;
With a Variety of Knives and Forks.

Ready Money given for New and Old BOOKS.

N. B. An elderly Woman, well recommended, willing to undertake Houſe-work in a ſmall Family, may hear of a Place, by applying to ſaid *Dellap*.

To the PUBLIC.

THE *Managers* of the *French Manufactory* for the making and repairing of arms for the continent will take *ſix Lads*, of 14 years of age, or 15 at moſt, of a good conſtitution, and of reputable families; and will inſtruct them gratuitouſly in every matter relative to the making, ornamenting and poliſhing of every kind of arms, agreeable to engagements conformable to terms which may be entered into with their parents, or thoſe entruſted with the care of their education. Thoſe who may be diſpoſed to accept of this propoſal, will apply to Meſſrs. SAVARIT and COULEAUX, in Union-ſtreet, near St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD at private ſale, in the town of Newark, New-Caſtle county, and may be entered on by the 25th of March next,

A TWO Story Frame Houſe and Lot, with a Kitchen adjoining thereto, a good ſtable and cow-houſe, and hay-houſes that will hold ten tons of hay; with 25 acres of land, nine acres whereof are excellent meadow, the remainder extraordinary good paſture. The land lies within one mile of the houſe, five miles from Chriſtiana bridge, and ſeven from the head of Elk. The whole to be ſold for good continental currency of any date, by

February 6. HUGH GLASSFORD.

N. B. If not ſold at private ſale before the 25th of this month, it will be expoſed to public vendue on Tueſday the 2d day of March next. ‡

To be RENTED by the Single Tract, and entered upon the firſt of April next,

SEVERAL Tracts of Land, part of which is limeſtone land, a quantity of meadow and orchard to each tract, with houſes, barns and other neceſſary buildings; alſo a good tavern; all lying on or near the great road between Baltimore and Tawny-Town, between 20 and 30 miles diſtant from Baltimore. For terms apply to William Bell of the city of Philadelphia, or in his abſence, to Mr. John Steinmetz, between this and the 10th of March next. ‡

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of WILLIAM MORGAN, late of Glouceſter county, and State of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday the 16th day of March next, on the premiſes, A valuable SAW-MILL and TRACT of LAND thereunto belonging, containing about 345 acres, an exact ſurvey thereof will be ſhewn the day of ſale, ſituate on Oldman's Creek, in the counties of Glouceſter and Salem, about ſeven miles from Raccoon Creek Landing, and twenty-five from Philadelphia. The mill is about ſix years old, in good order, and built for ſawing ſhip plank; the land is well timbered with white oak and other timber, fit for ſawing or any other uſe; the ſoil is good and would produce plentiful crops if cultivated: There might be made on the premiſes two good plantations: There is on the premiſes above the ſaid mill pond a good convenience for erecting a fulling mill, or any other water works; the ſtream being good and ſeldom fails (plenty of timber would be brought to the ſaid mill to be ſawed for toll, and there is good timbered land adjoining the above land now upon ſale) the title is indiſputable, and the purchaſer on paying one half of the purchaſe money down may have a reaſonable time to pay the remainder, on giving good ſecurity if required. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale by

WILLIAM GARRISON, Executor; and
‡ SARAH MORGAN, Executrix.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC DAVIS, Eſq; late of Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note or book account, are deſired to bring the ſame in properly atteſted, in order that the ſame may be adjuſted, in four weeks from this date. ELIZABETH DAVIS, Adminiſtratrix; and JOHN DAVIS, Adminiſtrator. ‡

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Hanover township, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 24th of September laſt, Two MARES, the one brown and the other black: The black mare is about 9 years old, has a white ſpot under the ſaddle, and under her tail a croſs ſcar; the brown mare is alſo about 9 years old, has a black ſpot as large as a dollar on one ſide of her buttock. Whoever brings the ſaid mares to the ſubſcriber, or gives him notice of them ſo that he may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward for both, or *Twenty-five Dollars* for one of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

‡ JOHN ADAM SNYDER.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the ſaid mares were with foal.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.

CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, a bay MARE COLT. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH BAKER.

This day is publiſhed, and to be ſold, by FRANCIS BAILEY, *in Front-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet,*

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE:

CONTAINING, amongſt a variety of pieces, The repreſentation and remonſtrance of Hard-money; The humble repreſentation and earneſt ſupplication of *James Rivington*, printer and bookſeller, of *New-York*; General *L--'s* letter to Miſs *F----s*, a young lady of this city, &c. &c. &c.

The price of the Magazine, for the firſt month, will be

I. To the adventitious purchaſer of a ſingle copy, *Three dollars.*

II. By the quantity of Twelve Copies, *Two and one half dollars.*

III. To the Subſcriber for a ſingle copy, on advancing twenty-four dollars, *Two dollars.*

The Publiſher will riſe or fall in the price of the Magazine with the prices of other articles and commodities in general.

The favours of the Ingenious, legibly written, and communicated poſt-free, will be gratefully received and inſerted.

*** The MAGAZINES may be had at AITKIN's and BELL's Book-ſtores.

ALL perſons who have any kind of buſineſs to tranſact with the Officers of the Pennſylvania Line, are hereby notified, that there will be a ready conveyance for their Letters, &c. by leaving them at Mr. Funk's, Inn-keeper in Second-ſtreet, or at Mr. Thomas Bradford's Book-ſtore, adjoining the Coffee-houſe, from whence they will be immediately forwarded to Camp by runners appointed for the purpoſe, who ſtart from Philadelphia every Thurſday morning.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SARAH MAN, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to pay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid by PETER MAN, Adminiſtrator, living in Spring-Garden. *

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe that have any demands whatever on Col. Iſaac Melcher, Barrack-Maſter General, that they exhibit their reſpective claims on or before the firſt of March next, with proper vouchers in ſupport thereof, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

By order of Colonel MELCHER,

Feb. 2, 1779. CORNELIUS BARNES.

To be SOLD by
JACOB NAGLEE,
In Second-ſtreet, within five doors of Vine-ſtreet,

ANNISEED Cordials, All-ſours, Clove-water, Roſin by the Caſk, Spirits of Turpentine, clarified Turpentine, Turpentine Varniſh; alſo Vinegar by the barrel. ‡

January 25, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Fifteen Hundred Buſhels of MALT, 80 Barrels of Ship BREAD, and 40 Barrels of Flour, Middling and Ship Stuff, for which half the Amount will be taken in the Emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778. Apply to the Subſcriber in Kent County, Maryland. ISAAC PERKINS. †

January 25, 1779.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Norriton, about the middle of December laſt, A ſtray treſpaſſing bay MARE, with a large white ſtar in her forehead, about 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years old. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JONAS YOCUM. ‡

RUN away from the ſubſcriber the 19th day of December, 1778, in Kent county, Maryland, near Newton, Cheſter, A Negroe Fellow, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſome of his fore teeth beat out by the kick of a horſe: Had on when he went away, a kerſey jacket and breeches dyed of a yellowiſh colour, a pair of buckſkin breeches, and ſome other thin clothes: name JACOB, but its probable he will change his name. He is a pert lively fellow. Whoever takes up and ſecures him, ſo as the owner may have him again, ſhall receive *Sixty Dollars Reward* if in this State, and if out of this State, *One Hundred Dollars Reward*, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‖ 3 w. CHARLOTTE GRIFFITH.

A PERSON wants to purchaſe CONTINENTAL LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, bearing intereſt payable in France, for which an advanced price will be given in current money. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

WANTED,

A PERSON who underſtands the PIPE-MAKING Buſineſs. Such a One may hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

THE HOUSE and BRIDGE at the Middle Ferry is to be RENTED, and the SECRETARY of the COUNCIL will receive Propoſals from any Perſons diſpoſed to rent the ſame.

Bridge-Town, Cumberland County, January 8, 1779.

WILL be ſold by private ſale, to any perſon applying before the firſt day of March next, That very valuable plantation, whereon Ephraim Mills, Eſq; lately lived, ſituate on Cohanſey Creek, in the county of Cumberland and ſtate of New-Jerſey, with the crop of wheat in the ground, and the ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and ſwine, or any part of ſaid ſtock. The ſaid farm is ſituate in a very healthy, agreeable part of the county, is handy to meeting, market, mill, &c. containing about 180 acres, eighty of which are exceeding good meadow, the whole or greateſt part in Engliſh graſs, whereon may be grazed forty head of cattle yearly, beſides keeping a large dairy; the upland is likewiſe exceeding fertile and good. For further particulars, enquire of EPHRAIM MILLS, or URIAH MILLS, on the premiſes.

CAME to the plantation where the ſubſcriber now liveth, about the firſt of this inſtant December, about eight miles from the head of Elk, and ſame diſtance from the head of North-Eaſt river, upon Little Elk, Cecil county, Maryland, A BAY MARE, with a ſmall ſtar in her face, and is a natural pacer, has neither brand nor ear mark perceivable; her age unknown. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‖ THOMAS MAFFETT.

BOOKS publiſhed, and now ſelling,
Wholeſale and Retail, by
HALL & SELLERS,
At the New Printing-Office, oppoſite the Jerſey Market,

LAWS of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, in one compleat Volume, neatly bound.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS on CIVIL LIBERTY, and the WAR with AMERICA, by the celebrated Dr. *Price.*

WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, bound together or ſeparate.

DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOK, bound and half-bound; alſo his SCHOOLMASTER's ASSISTANT.

THE NEW-ENGLAND PRIMER, &c. &c.

At ſame Place may be had,

Writing Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Parchment, by the Roll or ſingle Skin; Temple and Dutch Spectacles; Penknives of various Sorts; Knives and Forks for Gentlemen of the Army or Hunters; Black Lead Pencils and Pencil Caſes; Sealing Wax; and Blanks of all Kinds.

ALSO,

A few of DR. HILL's PATENTED MEDICINES.

TO BE SOLD,

For good emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, within the Weſtern Diviſion of the State of New-Jerſey,

TEN thouſand acres of unappropriated rights to lands, the title warranted good and indiſputable. Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any quantity from fifty acres upwards may be had.

JAMES TALBOT

Hath for ſale, at his ſtore, the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, and fifth door above Moravian-alley, on the moſt reaſonable terms,

OLD ſpirits, rum, ſugar, coffee, hyſon and bohea tea, chalk, whiting, tin and queen's ware, wine in bottles, &c. &c. ¶

CAME to the plantation belonging to Peter Deſhong in Paſſyunk townſhip, the 23d of December laſt, A light ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, and had no ſhoes on. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

¶ DANIEL HUVER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcribers, in Newtown townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time laſt ſummer, Three red and white two year old HEIFERS, without ear-marks. The owner or owners, proving property and paying charges, may have them again.

‖ JACOB BUCKMAN, or
Dec. 25, 1778. THOMAS BUCKMAN, Smith.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.

PURSUANT to a requeſt ſignified to me by a number of the Proprietors of Indiana, "that I would call a Meeting of the Company to chuſe a Preſident and determine on matters of the greateſt importance to the Proprietors." I therefore hereby inform all perſons concerned, that they are requeſted to meet in this city, at the Indian Queen tavern, in Fourth-ſtreet, on the fifth day of April next, between the hours of three and five o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to take into conſideration ſuch matters as ſhall be propoſed.

‖ 14 w. THOMAS WHARTON, V. P.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1779.

THE SUBSCRIBER thinks it neceſſary, as he has been ſo long abſent from the city, to give this Public Notice to his Friends, former Cuſtomers, and the Public, that he has the

BREWING BUSINESS

carried on as uſual, at his Brewery, at the corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets, where thoſe that are pleaſed to make trial of his BEER may be ſupplied with different ſorts. And any perſons giving in their names in time may be furniſhed in ſeaſon with PALE ALE, for bottling, of an extraordinary quality, either for ſale or family uſe.

¶4w. FRANCIS WADE.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the Conſtable of Eaſt-Nottingham, county of Cheſter, and State of Pennſylvania, on the ſixth of this month, A certain DANIEL BROWN, this country born, about five feet ten inches high, long viſage, dark complexion: Had on when he made his eſcape, a long white coat, no jacket, tow trowſers; he has a ſore leg. Said Brown confeſſed he enliſted in the continental ſervice with John O'Neal to drive a waggon, and received ten dollars bounty, and then deſerted; and likewiſe, that he enliſted as ſubſtitute for nine months in the Maryland militia to ſerve under Capt. Dobſon, and received one hundred and fifty pounds for ſaid nine months, and that he deſerted the firſt day they marched, and it is reported he hath enliſted and taken ſeveral bounties ſince. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and ſecures him in any goal, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

December 18, 1778. ‡ 4 w. JOHN M'BEATH.

Eaſton, December 23, 1778.

WHEREAS many of the HORSES belonging to the United States, in forwarding on from camp to the weſtward, have, by weakneſs and other unavoidable accidents, been left behind and ſtrayed away: It is therefore earneſtly requeſted of all thoſe who may have taken any of them up, that they do forthwith deliver them to me or my deputies at Suſſex, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, Northampton and Bucks counties, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. All perſons concealing them after this notice may depend on being proſecuted. Information where any of them may be concealed will be thankfully received and rewarded, by

¶ ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER, jun. D. Q. M. G.

WAS taken up on the firſt of this inſtant January, a BAY MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 14½ hands high, ſuppoſed to be near 12 years old, has ſome white on her back, is branded P on both ſhoulders, paces and trots. Whoever has loſt ſaid Mare, may have her again, on application to DUNCAN LEECH, near the Black Horſe on Frankford road, proving property, and paying charges. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1779. THE NUMB. 2540.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1779.

Philadelphia, February 1779.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

A large and fresh assortment just opened, and to be sold by the subscriber, at the corner of Walnut and Second-streets, who can assure his customers and the public, that they are equal in quality to any heretofore imported; among which are the following:

ANTIMONY,
Camphor,
Calomel,
Cantharides,
Gum Arabic,
Jesuits Bark,
Jalap,
Ipecacuana,
Sena,
Tartar Emetic,
Opium,
Glauber and Epsom Salt,
Flowers of Chamomile,
Flour of Sulphur,
Cream of Tartar,
Roman Vitriol,
Manna,
Magnesia Alba,
Sago,
Pearl Barley,
Salop,
Best Sweet Oil,
Daffy's Elixir,
Bateman's Drops,
Anderson's Pills,
Hooper's Ditto,
Hemet's Pearl Essence for the Teeth and Gums,
Milk of Roses,
Eau de Luce,
Essence of Peppermint,
Balsam of Honey, &c. &c.

A considerable Allowance will be made to such as take a Quantity.

SHARP DELANY.

N. B. Medicine Chests for Ships and private Families put up with proper Directions.

To be SOLD,

A Healthy, pleasant and profitable *Plantation*, not far from Philadelphia, on the west side of Delaware, containing 285 acres, 125 of which is marsh meadow, under good bank, and 25 acres upland meadow. The upland is excellent for barley, and fuel sufficient for the constant use of the farm: A genteel and commodious dwelling house of brick, with a garden and very good water, with every necessary improvement. The title good: For further particulars apply to George Campbell, Esq; in Walnut-street. tbctf.

To be SOLD for the emissions of 11*th of April and* 20*th of May, or common Loan Office Certificates,*

TWELVE Hogsheads West-India Rum, of an extraordinary quality. Enquire of Messrs. HARMAN and LEWIS, at their store, near the bridge in Front-street. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

For Continental Money of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, wholesale and retail, by

JOHN LEVINS,

In Market-street, at the Corner of Strawberry-alley,

A large and general ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are the following Goods, viz.

BROADCLOTHS and trimmings,
Blue and white baize,
Taborette and Mecklenburgs,
Black and red drawboys,
Masquerades and calimancoes,
Stuffs and camblets,
One hundred pieces of fine and coarse Irish linen,
Several pieces of fine lawns and cambricks,
Serges, tapes and threads,
Russia drab and dowlas,
Cotton and thread stockings,
Diaper and striped lawn,
Purple ground calicoes,
Light and dark chintzes,
Fine red and blue copper-plate furniture,
Printed linens,
A few pieces of Dutch cord and jeans,
A large assortment of fine holland remnants,
Plain and sprigged muslins,
Long lawn and printed jeanets,
Sixty pounds fine thread, from No. 15 to 30,
Two hundred dozen of playing cards,
Gloves and mitts,
Silk and worsted stockings,
Black silk lace,
Womens and girls shoes,
Best English scented hair-powder,
Pins and needles,
Ribbons and sewing silk of different colours,
Silk and worsted knee-garters,
Persians, lutestrings, and gauze handkerchiefs,
Peelongs and mode bonnets,
Whalebone & drinking glasses,
Decanters and tumblers of different sizes,
Wool cards, and ivory and horn combs,
Fifty dozen of small scissars,
Best gilt and plated coat and vest buttons,
English boot-legs and vamps,
Awl-blades and pincers,
Pocket and blank books,
Fine salt,
Green and Bohea TEAS.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, last night, out of the Subscriber's stable, a Black HORSE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, both hind feet white, a star in his forehead, a small wart under his belly, and his neck rubbed with the collar; he racks, trots and canters well, and is not docked.

The same night was stolen from Mr. *Ogden*, at the *Middle-Ferry* on *Schuylkill*, A RIDING CHAIR, the body painted an olive colour, the carriage and wheels red, lined with light coloured cloth, the carriage remarkably strong, the wheels have 14 spokes in each, the hubs large, the brass nails chiefly drawn out of the cheeks and bottom, the braces the chair hangs on are with shackle plates; the whole looks dull, having been out of use near two years. The above reward will be paid for securing the thief, horse and chair, or Thirty Dollars for the horse, and Twenty Dollars for the chair, with reasonable charges, by JONATHAN PENROSE.

To be Bound out in the Country,

AN *Orphan Male Child*, two years and an half old. Enquire of MICHAEL CLARK, at the Blue Ball, in Chesnut-street. ¶

A few Tons NAIL-ROD IRON

To be sold by JACOB SHALLUS, in Second-street.

Also a Quantity of INDIGO. ¶

TO be sold by the subscriber, a grist-mill with an excellent stream of water and tract of land, containing about 70 acres, situated on the banks of Schuylkill, in Blockley township, well known by the name of Schuylkill-mill; bounded by lands belonging to George Gray, and William Hamilton, Esquires; 10 acres of good watered meadow, about 18 acres of well timbered woodland, the remainder is very fertile and fit for tilling; what makes this place the more valuable is, that a shallop may come up to the mill door, with a thousand bushels of grain; an inexhaustible quantity of mud, of the best quality for manuring the land, may be got at a very small expence; likewise an excellent quarry may be opened of the best building stone, lying on the river and at the mouth of the creek, where vessels may be loaded without the expence of hauling a stone. Its beautiful situation on the river is sufficient to recommend it to the gentleman, or the man of business. JOSEPH JONES.

*** For terms enquire of said *Jones*, living in Blockley township, or Mr. *Jacob Barge*, in Philadelphia. ‡

TO be sold by the subscriber, living in Sadsbury, Chester county, A certain Tract of Land adjoining that on which he lives: There are on said tract three large tenements, with several acres of good meadow, plough and timber land, good bearing orchards; the situation is pleasant and healthy, with never failing streams of excellent water. The terms of sale will be made known by

‡ JAMES SHARP.

N. B. If the land is not sold, it will be rented.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue, on the eighth day of March next,

THE well known Tavern called Buffel-town, situated on the road leading from Philadelphia to New-town, 11½ miles from Philadelphia. It has been a Public House upwards of 50 years. There is on the premises a good stone house, and cellar under the whole, 4 rooms on the first floor, and 5 on the next, with a never failing spring and stone spring-house, a good draw well at the door, and a good bearing orchard. The whole containing 47 acres, 12 of woodland, about 8 acres of meadow, and more may be made. The conditions to be made known at the day of sale, where attendance will be given by † JOSEPH ADDES.

TO be SOLD, separate or together,

THREE small Tracts of Land, contiguous to each other, situate in the townships of New-London and London-Derry, in Chester county; one tract containing near 200 acres, well proportioned with meadow and wood-land, a convenient dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, stables, cooper and weaver's shops, two good apple orchards, with other necessary improvements, in good order: The other tracts chiefly wood-land. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to Walter Finney, Captain of the 6th Pennsylvania regiment, at camp, or to John Finney and David Hunter, on and near the premises.

N. B. Any emission of good money, or drafts on the Continental Treasury, will be taken in payment, if sold before the first of June, 1779. ‡ 4 w.

TO be sold by public vendue, on the 19th day of March next, on the premises, a very valuable tract of land, containing 1600 acres, lying near the mouth of Deer creek, which stream runs through it, and within one mile and an half of tide water on Susquehanna, where any vessels may come; the situation is healthy and pleasant, the soil rich and fertile, well adapted for the growing of wheat, barley, rye, corn, hemp, flax and tobacco, and produces blue grass and clover in abundance; the whole well timbered and watered, with four fine streams running through it, sufficient to water a very great quantity of meadow, which may be easily made; there are several settlements on the land, with convenient farm houses, barns, stables and orchards; about 90 bushels of wheat growing in different fields; as the tract can be easily divided into small farms it will be sold in lots of about 250 acres each; the title is indisputable and immediate possession will be given after the sale to the greatest part, and the remainder in time to put in a spring crop; the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, will be taken in payment; on this tract of land, at the old Forge formerly belonging to Mr. Thomas Harrison, are most excellent seats for merchant mills, there being water sufficient from one dam for four mills, and two dams may be made to work the water twice; it may be very justly said, this land has as many conveniences to recommend it as any offered for sale: Any person inclinable to purchase before the day of sale, may know the terms, by applying to *Richard Dallam*, in Harford county, Maryland, or *John Stump*, jun. in Cæcil county. ‡

To be RENTED by the single Tract, and entered upon the first of April next,

SEVERAL Tracts of Land, part of which is limestone land, a quantity of meadow and orchard to each tract, with houses, barns and other necessary buildings; also a good tavern; all lying on or near the great road between Baltimore and Tawny-Town, between 20 and 30 miles distant from Baltimore. For terms apply to William Bell of the city of Philadelphia, or in his absence, to Mr. John Steinmetz, between this and the 10th of March next. ‡

From the Head Quarters of Prince Henry's army, at Sobiskowitz, Sept. 1778.

THE 10th at day-break the army marched in two columns. The enemy followed us on our march with only an inconsiderable patrole. But towards the evening the advanced guard of the regiment of Belling was attacked by about 100 horse; but a detachment from the regiment running to their assistance, the enemy was repulsed, and we took a Captain and about 60 dragoons prisoners.

The 11th the army left the environs of Neuschioss, and marched in two columns by Pleiswedell and Drum, and encamped near Kuttendorff, on the heights named Haarsich.

The 12th, in the afternoon, the second line, and all the cavalry, quitted the camp of Kuttendorff, and passed the Elbe on a bridge thrown over it above that town.

The 13th, two hours before the departure of the army, his Royal Highness sent off all the baggage belonging to the regiments which passed the Elbe on the bridge at Leitmeritz, escorted by a battalion of the grenadiers of Brunow. They were followed by the first line and the advanced guard, which passed the river above the town, and the whole army encamped on the other side the Elbe near Tschischkowitz. The rains which continued during all these movements had so ruined the roads that they were become impassable for the train which had passed by Russia; and we were under apprehensions, that the enemy might form some enterprize against this convoy, which was stopped between Wernstadel and Mertendorff. In order more effectually to cover the march of the train, Lieutenant General Count d'Anhalt passed the Elbe with the Saxon regiment of La Coq, and posted himself on the height of Sauhornitz; and to assist in drawing the carriages out of the miry roads, he sent some hundreds of horses, as well as some of the Saxon cavalry. Notwithstanding all our endeavours, above 80 carriages, either from being broken, or for want of horses, were obliged to be either burnt or broken in pieces near Mertendorff, to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. All that attained the height of Wernastdel moved the 14th, and continued their route the 15th for Saubronitz, notwithstanding the difficulties in travelling the roads. General Mollendorff again occupied the heights of Kuttendorff with the rear-guard, and continued there till the train had entirely passed the Elbe; and Gen. Belling covered the latter till the 17th, when all had passed the river, which he passed at Auffig, and Gen. Mollendorff at Leitmeritz, without the enemy attempting any thing against our rear-guard. Nothing now remaining on the other side the Elbe, on the 18th in the morning the pallisades, abbatis and fascines at the head of the bridge of Leitmeritz were burnt, or otherwise destroyed, and all the defences of the bridge entirely ruined.

Paris, Oct. 2. Since the French fleet have returned to Brest, the Ministry seem to be busied in finding means to protect our trade; besides four ships of the line, which are to go on different cruises with some frigates, several other frigates are to go to the islands to protect our merchant ships from the English privateers.

Oct. 9. The new ships at Brest and Rochfort are launched, and six others ordered to be built on the same stocks; one of 110 guns and two of 80, at Brest; one of 100 and two of 80 guns, at Rochfort.

Vienna, Sept. 28. The Court has received accounts that the Archduke Maximilian, who was very ill, is almost entirely recovered.

The enemy has sold to the inhabitants of Neufchloff and Leypa, at a low price, the magazines they had amassed there, or exchanged them for other articles they wanted. It is a general remark that the Prussians, when they cannot use all they have taken from the peasants, sell what they do not want to the original proprietors.

The enemy have demanded a contribution of 15,000 Rix-dollars of the Town and Lordship of Raudnitz, besides daily forage and a quantity of fat cattle, wine, beer, and other provisions. They have also demanded a contribution of 10,500 Rix-dollars of the Convent of Doxan, and sent the library which was found in the castle of Toptlitz, to Auffig.

Vienna, Oct. 3. Bohemia is at present totally evacuated. Prince Henry marched on the 23d, by favour of a thick fog; on the 24th the first line set out in two columns, one of which passed by Auffig, and the other by Toptlitz. General Mollendorff decamped on the 24th, and was greatly harrassed by our advanced guard. Ever since the 22d, Prince Henry has employed men to throw a bridge over the Elbe near Doran, but a battalion of Croats, supported by two pieces of cannon, obliged the troops who covered those works to retire, and destroyed all that was done.

Stockholm, Dec. 29. We have accounts from Marstrand, that two American vessels are arrived there, laden with rice, which sold at a very low rate.

From the Frontiers of Silesia, Sept. 30. The King of Prussia's retreat to the camp at Wildchutz, is looked upon as one of the most masterly manœuvres that ever was executed, and those who are best judges of these matters wonder how he could effect it with so little loss, considering the vast train of artillery he had to draw thro' almost impassable ways. His last march is not less talked of; he quitted Wildchutz in the night of the 14th in so secret a manner, that the Imperialists could not hurt his rear guard, till they had got very far, having destroyed the roads, and filled up the passes in such a manner, with trees, &c. that the Austrian infantry could scarce make their way through them.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 17. The 4th inſt. a fire broke out in the quarter inhabited by the Greeks Schiſmatics, which deſtroyed 1000 of their houſes, 200 houſes belonging to Catholics, and 1000 houſes or ſhops belonging to Turks, with four moſques.

Hague, Oct. 15. According to letters from Dreſden, of the 4th of this month, we learn that the King of Pruſſia had detached from his army 60,000 men by Glatz, to join 30,000 Ruſſians who are to march by Cracovia into Moravia. The ſame letters add, that his Majeſty remains in perſon with 50,000 men in Silefia, and that Prince Henry with his army will remain in Saxony.

Oct. 25. Our laſt letters from Breſt adviſe, that all the 64 gun ſhips in the road were ordered to take on board two months proviſions each, and hold themſelves ready to ſail on the firſt notice. The 64 gun ſhips are to ſail in ſquadrons of five each, attended with ſome frigates.

Ratiſbon, Oct. 13. The reſcript addreſſed to the Electoral Miniſter of Hanover, which has been circulated here for ſome days, leaves us no room to doubt of the ſentiments of his Britannic Majeſty, as Elector of Hanover, with regard to the affairs of Bavaria.

This reſcript ſays, "That his Majeſty thinks for more than one reaſon that he ought to invite his co-eſtates to deliberate maturely and ſeriouſly upon the meaſures to be taken in the preſent conjuncture, and particularly to inſiſt that the 21ſt, 5th, and 8th articles of the Imperial capitulations be inviolably obſerved, and that the pretenſions of all the parties intereſted in the ſucceſſion of Bavaria ſhould be laid before, examined, and determined by the ſtates of the empire, for which purpoſe it was indiſpenſably neceſſary that the proper repreſentations on that head ſhould be laid before the Imperial Court. That his Majeſty could not but with great diſpleaſure ſee that, in the preſent conteſt, the parties had not immediate recourſe to the above mentioned method, which would probably have prevented the preſent war, and that he is ready to concert with any of his co-eſtates who may adopt his ſentiments, upon the proper and moſt efficacious meaſures to render juſtice to all parties intereſted in the ſucceſſion of Bavaria, according to their reſpective rights and pretenſions."

A ſimilar declaration is expected on the part of ſeveral other Courts, Electors, and other members of the empire, which cannot fail of making a great change in affairs.

Vienna, Sept. 26. The Court has publiſhed three memorials in the German language; in the firſt of which the rights of the Empreſs Queen to ſome parts of the ſucceſſion of Bavaria, and the wiſe meaſures purſued by that Sovereign, are juſtified; a refutation is added to the double manifeſto publiſhed by the Court of Berlin; the ſecond memorial evidently proves the pretended act of renunciation of Duke Albert to be falſe; and the third is entitled, repreſentation and requiſition of his Imperial and Royal Majeſty to his co-eſtates of the Empire, regarding the illegal and hoſtile enterprizes of the King of Pruſſia, relative to the ſucceſſion of Bavaria.

Genoa, Sept. 16. In the preſent war between France and England, the Republic of Venice obſerves ſo total a neutrality, that the Senate has forbid any of the privateers of either of the two powers from entering their ports, and that no Venetian ſhall go into the ſervice of either France or England.

Lipſtadt, Oct. 21. A private letter from Dreſden mentions, that advice has been received of conſiderable advantage being gained by the Pruſſians upon part of the Emperor's army.

Oct. 24. Advices from Schatzlar import, that the King had ſent ſeveral regiments to the frontiers of Moravia, to reinforce the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick. That Prince has lately engaged in a bloody ſkirmiſh with a corps of croats, and being marked to them by a deſerter, the whole body of the enemy directed their fire to the place where he was, ſo that it was next to a miracle the Prince came away unhurt. There remains now no doubt but that the Prince will maintain his ground in Upper Sileſia and Moravia, and there take up his winter-quarters.

Berlin, Oct. 3. According to the laſt accounts from the army, the head-quarters of the King's forces were ſtill between Schatzlar and Lieban, but his Majeſty has detached ſome troops to cover the frontiers of Sileſia, and has advanced his left wing to Spitzberg; nothing material has paſſed except a few ſkirmiſhes between the advanced poſts.

Oct. 6. The laſt letters from Sileſia adviſe, that the Auſtrians, greatly ſuperior in number, had attacked the body of artulery commanded by Lieut. Gen. Werner, in hopes of making an eaſy conqueſt of them before the arrival of the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick; but that the General had made ſo ſtout a reſiſtance that they were obliged to retire with a loſs of 300 priſoners, excluſive of the dead. They add, that what rendered the affair deciſive was, that the Prince having heard at a diſtance the report of the artillery, had haſtened full gallop with his cavalry, which forced the enemy to retire with great precipitation.

Hamburgh, Oct. 27. The Empreſs of Ruſſia has cauſed it to be notified to the Court of Sweden, that it was her deſire to ſee the affairs of Germany ſettled agreeable to the peace of Weſtphalia; which, if not immediately agreed to, ſhe ſhall make it a common cauſe with the King of Pruſſia. The Empreſs has ordered a like declaration to be made at Paris.

Hague, Nov. 3. The laſt advices from Berlin confirm the accounts of the declaration of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, made by her Miniſters at Vienna. The ſame letters add, that that Sovereign has given notice of the above mentioned declaration to the Courts of Verſailles, London and Stockholm, requiring them, as Guarantees of the peace of Weſtphalia, to take part with her for the defence and ſupport of the Germanic conſtitution. Several provincial regiments of Ruſſians are ſaid to have received marching orders.

L O N D O N.

October 9. The Royal Marquee, at Cox-heath, conſiſting of 14 grand apartments, has a canvas wall, 840 yards in circumference, encircling the whole.

The entrance is by an high arch, in the front of which is painted Britannia, with a ſpear and ſhield, trampling on oppreſſion and tyranny, and G. R. III. in a large cypher over the ſame.

1ſt tent, cloſe to the arch on the right, is for the Colonel and officers of the King's guard: 2d, cloſe to the left of the arch, is a large tent for the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers of the guard: 3d, for the menial ſervants: 4th, for the yeoman of the guard: 5th, for gentlemen penſioners, pages, &c. the 6th, the Royal Levee tent, richly lined with pink damaſk, a chair of ſtate, elevated, three ſteps under a canopy of rich velvet, with gold fringe and taſſels, with the Royal arms richly embroidered thereon over the ſame, the bottom of which is firſt matted, and then carpeted all round with rich carpet: On the top of this tent will fly the Royal Standard of England, during the time of the levee, &c. 7th, cloſe to the preceding, is the main tent, intended for his Majeſty's public dinner, ball, &c. alſo richly ornamented, matted and carpeted: 8th, the Royal breakfaſt tent: 9th, the King's ſtudy: 10th, the King's own dinner tent: 11th, in the rear of the main tent, is the Royal bed tent and dreſſing-room, ornamented in the ſame manner as the levee tent, with a curious camp bed, &c. The furniture rich gold and ſilver tiſſue, jewels, &c. In this tent are two ſmall rooms for the Prince of Wales, &c. to ſleep in, alſo richly ornamented: 12th, cloſe to which, on the left and rear, are apartments under one tent for the Lords in Waiting, Secretaries of State, Commander in Chief, &c. 13th, the council-tent, lined with blue damaſk, chair of ſtate, &c. as in the levee-room: 14th, the chapel tent. In the rear, cloſe to the walls, are ſeveral ſmall tents for the King's private baggage, &c.

The kitchen is in the rear without the walls, as are the chaiſe and ſtable-tent, ſtore-tents, &c. but they have immediate connexion, by ſmall doors made in the walls, to the Royal tent.

The whole, when compleated for the Royal reception (which now can be done in leſs than five hours) will form the grandeſt appearance of the kind ever ſeen in this kingdom.

A Colonel, and 300 privates, with a proper number of other officers, will mount the King's guard every day, from the moment he arrives, and during his ſtay here. A Captain and a troop of Lord Pembroke's horſe will alſo mount at the Royal tent, part of which will attend his Majeſty in his excurſions round the camp.

Orders are gone down to Scotland, for the immediate raiſing of another regiment of Highlanders, under the command of the late Lord Cromartie's ſon, to be ſent with all expedition, with the battalion which is now at Guernſey and Jerſey, to the Eaſt-Indies.

Inſurances were made laſt week on the effects of ſome Engliſh merchants reſident in Spain, which circumſtance occaſions much ſpeculation, as ſuch an event was never known to take place, but when we were ſuppoſed to be on the eve of a rupture.

October 10. It was yeſterday morning aſſerted as a fact, that the Spaniards have begun hoſtilities in the Mediterranean; that they have taken a veſſel laden with corn and other proviſions bound to Gibraltar, and have carried it into Valencia.

October 31. Captain Rogers, of the Stormont Eaſt-Indiaman, on his paſſage from St. Helena, took a French ſnow under American colours, of which he firſt learned of hoſtilities being commenced between England and France. Capt Rogers thinking himſelf in danger of being taken if he continued with his prize releaſed her, joined the other ſhips, and acquainted them with the dangerous ſituation they were in, but fortunately ſaw no privateers or French men of war.

The Seahorſe Eaſt-Indiaman fell in with a French brig in the Channel, from Marſeilles, laden with cannon and ſtores. The Captain of the brig went on board the Seahorſe, and acknowledged himſelf their priſoner, but they, being ignorant of any hoſtilities being commenced, let him go.

Nov. 2. Orders are ſent by government to the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for raiſing 12,000 land forces in that kingdom as ſpeedily as poſſible, who are, when ready, to go to America; with 13,000 more to be ſent from England the latter end of February or beginning of March.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Sept. 28.

"There are actually ſeven men of war ready to ſail at Ferrol.

"The laſt diviſion of the expedition to Buenos Ayres under General Don Cevallos is arrived at Cadiz, from which port we hear that the Spaniſh ſquadron has been for ſome time ready to ſail, but the deſtination of it ſtill remains ſecret; it augments daily, and now conſiſts of 31 ſhips of the line, viz. one of 120 guns, three of 80, five of 70, one of 64, one of 54, beſides eleven frigates, two of 30 guns, two of 28, five of 26, one of 24, and one of 20, two fire ſhips, and ſome other armed veſſels, with ſeveral tranſports of 300 and 500 tons, to carry proviſions and ſerve as hoſpital ſhips."

Advice is received from Plymouth, that his Majeſty's ſhip the Ocean, one of Admiral Keppel's fleet, had been obliged to throw overboard 70 of her guns out of 90, to keep her above water.

Nov. 4. A morning paper ſays, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador hath within theſe few days ſignified to our court, "That he had it in authority, from the King his maſter, to ſay, that unleſs the diſputes between the Courts of London and Verſailles were ſpeedily terminated, his Catholic Majeſty could not longer remain a neutral ſpectator of the depredations committed by the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty on the commerce of France. His Catholic Majeſty was very far from wiſhing any interruption of the good underſtanding at preſent ſubſiſting between the Courts of London and Madrid; but he could not, conſiſtent with the faith of treaties, continue that neutrality which he was ſo anxiouſly deſirous of obſerving, whilſt his good ally (His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty) was engaged in hoſtilities, which might call for aſſiſtance." They ſay this is not pretended to be given verbatim, but that it is the ſubſtance of a Remonſtrance very lately delivered by Count d'Almadaver, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador.

Advice is received from Madrid, that the Admiralty of Spain have given orders that no Ruſſian ſhips of war ſhall in future be permitted to anchor in any Spaniſh port in the Mediterranean, or any port whatever belonging to the Crown of Spain.

Nov. 7. Yeſterday there was a levee at St. James's; alſo a privy council was held; and after it broke up, Lord Howe, Admirals Keppel, Palliſer and Harland, had each ſeparate conferences with his Majeſty.

The high characters recently arrived from America will, it is ſaid, be examined viva voce in a certain great aſſembly, touching the true temper and exigencies of the country they muſt, by this time, be perfectly well acquainted with.

From the London Evening Poſt of October 6, 1778.

To the P R I N T E R.

SIR,

ALL our differences with the Court of France are, it is ſaid, in a fair way of being accommodated, through the mediation of the Spaniſh ambaſſador, aſſiſted by a very conſiderable number of his Majeſty's ſhining pictures.

It is generally ſaid, that one of the articles of the treaty is the full acknowledgment of the Independency of the American Colonies by the Crown of Great-Britain; and it is whiſpered that there is another article by which Gibraltar is to be given to Spain, as a ſmall gratuity for the trouble ſhe has been taking in reconciling our diſputes with France. Some people may, perhaps, think that Parliament will never give its conſent to ſo infamous a treaty; but alas! Sir, the reſolutions of Parliament are now-a-days nothing more than deceptions of the people, as their reſolutions are merely the echoes of the Scottiſh Junto; for whatever is determined on in the Secret Cabinet, is carried through the Houſes by a great Majority of the creatures of the Court. And as to the people without doors, though they are little regarded, and looked upon as no better than rabble, yet, it is ſaid, the double-penſioned Doctor hath received directions to write a pamphlet, wherein he is to make appear that it is for the true intereſt of the people of England to give up the Sovereignty of America; and alſo, that the reſtoring the fortreſs of Gibraltar to Spain would actually be a benefit to the nation.

POOR OLD ENGLAND.

From the ſame paper.

SOME people ſeem to wonder that Admiral Keppel hath not been able to ſee and ſpeak with the French fleet; but Admiral Keppel is obliged to obey the orders he receives from the Miniſtry; and as it is generally agreed that a negotiation is upon the tapis between our excellent Miniſtry and the Court of France, and which is ſaid to be nearly concluded on, we may be aſſured that Mr. Keppel hath been ordered to ſhut his eyes, whenever the French fleet came in ſight.

BREVITAS.

Inſtructions to a certain ADMIRAL.

YOU are, Sir, ſent to make a gallant ſhew,
And let France ſee what great things we can do;
But ſhould the French fleet come in your ſight,
Change quick your courſes, you are not to fight.

CHARLESTOWN, *January* 12.

The Commanders of the Britiſh armament in Georgia, in humble imitation of their ſuperiors to the Northward, have entertained the good people of the Southern States with a Proclamation; which, notwithſtanding it militates directly againſt the Cauſe of America, in order to ſhew how little apprehenſion is entertained of its producing the effect the framers of it have in view, is here publiſhed: Indeed, thoſe who at this time can put any confidence in their promiſes, would richly merit that ſhare of miſery and want, which has invariably attended all thoſe Americans who have been apoſtates to the Cauſe of Freedom, and inliſted themſelves under the banners of their country's foes.

By HYDE PARKER, *jun. Eſquire, Commodore of a Squadron of his Majeſty's Ships of War, and Lieutenant-Colonel* ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, *commanding a Detachment of the Royal Army, ſent for the Relief of his Majeſty's faithful Subjects in North and South-Carolina and Georgia*;

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS the bleſſings of peace, freedom and protection, moſt graciouſly tendered by his Majeſty to his deluded ſubjects of America, have been treated by Congreſs with repeated marks of ſtudied diſreſpect, and to the diſgrace of human nature have had no effect in reclaiming them from the bloody perſecutions of their fellow citizens: BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN to all his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of the Southern provinces, that a fleet and army, under orders, are actually arrived in Georgia for their protection, to which they are deſired to repair without loſs of time, and, by uniting their force under the Royal Standard, reſcue their friends from oppreſſion, themſelves from ſlavery, and obtain for both the moſt ample ſatisfaction for the manifold injuries ſuſtained.

To all other well-diſpoſed inhabitants, who, from a juſt regard to the bleſſings of peace, reprobate the idea of ſupporting a French league, inſidiouſly framed to prolong the calamities of war, and who, with his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, wiſh to embrace the happy occaſion of cementing a firm and perpetual coalition with the parent ſtate, free from the impoſition of tax by the Parliament of Great-Britain, and ſecured in the irrevocable enjoyment of every privilege, conſiſtent with that union of intereſts and force on which their mutual advantage, religion and liberties depend, WE offer the moſt ample protection in their perſons, families and effects, on condition they ſhall immediately return to the claſs of peaceful citizens, acknowledge their juſt allegiance to the Crown, and with their arms ſupport it.

To thoſe who ſhall attempt to oppoſe the re-eſtabliſhment of legal government, or who ſhall preſume to injure ſuch whom the dictates of reaſon, honour and conſcience prompt to embrace it, WE lament the neceſſity of exhibiting the rigours of war, and call God and the world to witneſs, that they only ſhall be anſwerable for all the miſeries which may enſue.

Deſerters of every deſcription, who, from a due ſenſe of their error, wiſh to return to their colours, have alſo our pardon, provided they return within the ſpace of three months from the date of this proclamation.

GIVEN at Head-Quarters, at Savannah, this 4th Day of January, 1779, and in the Nineteenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign.

HYDE PARKER,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

To Commodore HYDE PARKER, *and Lieutenant Colonel* CAMPBELL, *Eſqrs.*

The Repreſentation of a North-Carolina TORY,

SHEWETH,

THAT having ſeen your Proclamation of January 4th, "deſiring us to repair, without loſs of time, to the "Royal Standard, and obtain the moſt ample ſatisfaction "for manifold injuries ſuſtained," I felt a ſtrong inclination to comply with the terms of it, but am obſtructed by the following conſiderations, which I beg leave to lay before you:

Firſt, That the Forty Days being expired, and his Majeſty's Commiſſioners having removed themſelves, and the powers with which they were inveſted, to the other ſide of the Atlantic, I cannot conjecture by what authority you offer us protection. Should we comply with your deſires, neither the Parliament nor King, nor even Gen. Clinton, is bound to fulfil your engagements, and the Proclamation of a Commodore Parker, and Lieut. Col. Campbell, is but ſlender ſecurity.

2d. That you ſeem to ſay, That Congreſs alone has rejected the bleſſings of peace, freedom and protection, generouſly tendered by his Majeſty to his deluded ſubjects of America. Now, if you know no better, you are too ignorant to be depended on for counſel or advice, and if you do, you have too much of the Knave to be truſted.

3d. That I have often heard, but could not credit the

report, until confirmed by you, That Congreſs has, and ſtill does hang, ſuch of the King's friends as acted openly againſt them, *notwithſtanding the Commiſſioners and army exerted their utmoſt power to prevent it.* Now this may probably be my fate, ſhould I attempt to join you; and to be hanged for loyalty would be a poor redemption from ſlavery, or ſatisfaction for *manifold* injuries ſuſtained. Inſtead of ſending a detachment here and a detachment there, which is capable of little elſe than ſtealing a few negroes, plundering a plantation or burning a barn, in my humble opinion, you would do his Majeſty more effectual ſervice by keeping together, and trying to protect his unfortunate friends from the gallows, who, by depending on former Proclamations, have been guilty of Treaſon againſt the States in rebellion.

4th. That an invitation to take up the muſket on any ſide, eſpecially on the weakeſt, *is by no means agreeable to us.* Few of us love fighting. You aknowledge that France will be too hard for England, unleſs America helps her; what then muſt ſhe be if America helps France? It is a maxim with us Tories, to keep always on the ſtrongeſt ſide. I can ſave myſelf by ſubmitting to the laws of the State I live in, until you are in a condition to protect me, which at preſent it ſeems you are not; or why preſs us ſo earneſtly to come and help you. "Help yourſelves, and your friends will like you the better," is an old ſaying, and a good one. If I muſt fight, why not for the country? But fighting is not the trade of a Tory. Intereſt or cowardice ſway us all, and you offer little except blows or the halter.

5th. That you have fixed your quarters ſo far from the people you come to protect, that they will be expoſed to certain deſtruction, ſhould they attempt to join you, unleſs you move General Lincoln and his army out of the way. But ſhould the king's friends, with their families and effects, eſcape the vigilance of the rebels, which is by no means probable, you cannot furniſh them with a ſpot of ground on which to raiſe their proviſions; and they have no money which will paſs current with you; nor have you the proviſions to ſpare if they had. Thus we would be expoſed to famine on the one hand, and to the vengeance of our country on the other: For ſhould we leave our families to join you, they would be at the mercy of thoſe whom you call bloody perſecutors, and if we carry them with us they muſt ſtarve.

6th. That to ſend a detachment under a Lieutenent Colonel for the ſecurity of three provinces, ſeems *a burleſque on protection.* Can Colonel Campbell's detachment ſubdue both the Carolinas and Georgia, when General Clinton with an army, and Sir Peter Parker with a ſquadron of ſhips of war, could not reduce "a half conſtructed fort on Sullivan's Iſland?" We have been protected too long by Proclamations alone. Conquer *one ſingle ſtate*, and eſtabliſh a legal government therein, and then we may think of repairing to your ſtandard. The whole power of the nation has been exerted for four years together, and yet has not been able to eſtabliſh one court of juſtice. Sixty thouſand men have been employed, many bloody battles fought, whole armies loſt, towns taken, provinces plundered, and what have the king's Friends gained by all theſe mighty atchievements?—The exquiſite pleaſure of becoming beggars and vagabonds, for the ſake of Government.—Where had you more or warmer friends than in Philadelphia? recollect how many thouſands went out in triumph to meet you—how the city rung with huzzas at your approach!—What return did you make to ſuch loyalty? You burnt their country ſeats, laid waſte their plantations, and as ſoon as they had openly declared for the king, you left them in the lurch. If this was the utmoſt the grand army would or could do for us, what are we to expect from a trifling detachment, commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel?

7th. That tho' many more difficulties ſtart up to oppoſe our junction with you, yet they all ſhould vaniſh before my attachment to his Majeſty, and love to the ſervice—on removing thoſe I have already enumerated.

An Unprotected North-Carolina TORY.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 29.

We hear General Lincoln has had an engagement with the enemy, at Savannah, in Georgia, wherein about 300 men were ſlain on both ſides. The militia were turning out briſkly, and the General expected ſoon to be able to diſlodge the enemy.

BALTIMORE, February 9.

A few days ſince, 15 ſail of merchantmen left Cheſapeake, under convoy of the armed ſhip Buckſkin, of this port, bound to Europe and the Weſt-Indies; ſince which, we are told 10 of them have been captured by the enemy, and carried into New-York.

Extract of a letter, addreſſed to Monſ. Le Chevalier D'anmours, Conſul of France, for the State of Maryland, dated Nantz, November 25, 1778.

"Above two hundred Britiſh frigates and privateers have conſiderably annoyed our trade for ſome time; but ours have of late taken many of them, and diſperſed the greateſt part of the reſt. We are aſſured that peace is much talked of in London, and that the Court of Spain has declared, that ſhe could not diſpenſe with taking part with France, if that of Great-Britain did not accede to the propoſals of that of Verſailles."

On Wedneſday evening laſt, the brewery belonging to Mr. James Sterret, in this town, took fire, and, notwithſtanding the vigorous exertions of the inhabitants, that large and valuable building, with a conſiderable quantity of malt, &c. was entirely conſumed. Several dwelling-houſes contiguous were in the moſt imminent danger, and would inevitably have ſhared the ſame fate, had it not been for the alertneſs and commendable zeal of a number of good citizens.

The ſame evening, at a late hour, another fire broke out in the ſtore of Mr. Hugh Young, in Frederick-ſtreet, which, it being built of wood, ſoon reduced it to aſhes. There is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe that this building was wilfully ſet on fire by ſome daring incendiary, for the execrable purpoſe of facilitating a ſcheme of plunder.

BOSTON, January 28.

Since our laſt arrived at Newbury Port the privateer Monmouth, with a prize ſhip laden with rum and ſugar.

We hear from Cape-Porpois, that two prizes, laden with coffee and melaſſes, have lately been ſent in there by one of our cruizers.

A ſchooner, from Bilboa, bound to this port, laden with ſalt and dry goods, ran aſhore on Long-Beach, Hull, about 15 days ſince, and five tons of ſalt were loſt, but providentially no perſon periſhed.

Lately arrived in a ſafe port, the prize ſhip Nancy, from Glaſgow for Jamaica, richly laden, to the amount of 30,000l. ſterling, firſt taken by the Marlborough privateer, retaken by the Experiment man of war, and laſt by the Providence.

Two rich prizes from Jamaica have lately arrived into Cape-Ann; one taken by the Bennington, from Newbury Port, the other by the Monmouth. Their cargoes conſiſt of rum, ſugar, &c.

It is ſaid a prize, laden with fiſh, arrived at Newbury Port laſt Thurſday, taken by the Bennington.

Two veſſels from the Weſt-Indies, laden with rum, ſugar, cotton, coffee, &c. arrived the laſt week at Bedford, in Dartmouth.

Saturday laſt a prize brig, laden with black oats, bound from Quebec to New-York, arrived ſafe in this harbour.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.

Extract of a letter from Captain Douglaſs, of the ſchooner Hunter, to his owners, dated Egg-Harbour, Feb. 9.

"Being at ſea, about ten leagues from Egg-Harbour, we ſaw a ſail to the ſouth-eaſt, and gave chace, wind at ſouth-weſt; finding her to be a brig of force, we immediately got clear for action; ſhe then took in her top-gallantſails, hauled down her flying-jibb, and hoiſted an Engliſh enſign inſtead of a Continental one that was flying before. We gave her three cheers and poured in a broadſide, being on her lee quarter. The Captain of the brig called out to board us; I immediately ordered the pikes to be got ready, and luffed to for boarding; he luffed to likewiſe, but I found he was not for boarding. We lay alongſide of him for two glaſſes, and heard the men ſcreech and cry ſeveral times, and the Captain ſtamp, and ſwear at the men for leaving the rammers in their guns. At length they found we warmed them ſo that they backed their maintopſail, and we ſhot ahead, the ſea running ſo high we could not fight our lee guns, and ſpringing our mainmaſt, prevented our making ſail, when they departed. She was called the Bellona, Captain Buchanan, of 16 ſix and four pounders, and 12 ſwivels. We loſt our ſecond Lieutenant and one private killed, two men mortally wounded, and the ſecond Mate and three men wounded, but like to do well.—The ſchooner Hunter has only 8 four and 2 three-pounders, 12 howitz and 60 men.—We cannot give too much applauſe to the officers and men in general, and in particular to Rufus Gardner, our ſecond Lieutenant."

On the 4th inſtant, Suſanna Sands, wife of Chriſtopher Sands, of Eveſham, Burlington county, New-Jerſey, was delivered of three male children. The mother is likely to do well, but the children are ſince dead.

LOTTERY-OFFICE, Feb. 16, 1779.

Friday laſt No. 84,653 was drawn a Prize of 20,000 Dollars; notwithſtanding which, on inſpecting the Check Book of the Lottery this evening, we can aſſure the Public the Wheels are 77,120 Dollars richer in proportion than when the Drawing began; and that there are yet in the Wheels the following Prizes:

2	of	10,000	Dollars
9	of	5,000	
84	of	1,000	
677	of	500	
16427	of	30	

PAUL FOOKS, Check Clerk.

In COUNCIL, *February* 12, 1779.

WHEREAS it is repreſented to this Board that ſeveral ſailors in the ſervice of the ſtate, and who have been kept in pay and rations during the winter, that they might be ready for the defence of the city and navigation of the river in time of danger, and alſo deſerters from the army, have been engaged by maſters of veſſels and others, and have deſerted the ſervice. Therefore,

Ordered, That a public caution be given to all owners and maſters of veſſels againſt employing or harbouring any ſuch deſerters, as they wiſh to avoid a detention of their veſſels and a ſevere proſecution of all offenders in the premiſes.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

Camp, Rariton, Feb. 9, 1779.

To the PUBLIC.

CONSCIOUS of having ſerved my country faithfully for near four years, without once having my public conduct impeached, I little expected at this time to be charged with crimes of which I believe few who know would have ſuſpected me. I find ſince I left Philadelphia that the Preſident and Council of the ſtate have preferred to Congreſs eight charges againſt me, for mal-adminiſtration while commanding in the ſtate; and that, not content in endeavouring in a cruel and unprecedented manner to injure me with Congreſs, they have ordered copies of the charges to be printed and diſperſed thro' the ſeveral ſtates, for the purpoſe of prejudicing the minds of the public againſt me, while the matter is in ſuſpence. Their conduct appears the more cruel and malicious in making the charges after I had left the city, as my intention of leaving it was publicly known for four weeks before.

I beg leave to inform the public, that I have requeſted Congreſs to direct a Court Martial to enquire into my conduct, and truſt my countrymen will do me the juſtice to ſuſpend their opinion in the matter until I have an opportunity of being heard, and condemned or acquitted. I hope the iſſue will ſhow that, inſtead of my being guilty of the abuſes of power with which I am accuſed, the preſent attack upon me is as groſs a proſtitution of power as ever diſgraced a weak and wicked Adminiſtration; and manifeſts a ſpirit of perſecution againſt a man (who has endeavoured to deſerve well of this country) which would diſcredit the private reſentments of an individual, and which ought to render any public body, who could be influenced by it, contemptible.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

The Printers who have inſerted or may inſert the charges of the Preſident and Council againſt me are requeſted to inſert the above addreſs. B. A.

WANTED,

For the Continental Ship-yard,

A QUANTITY of Maſts and Spars of different ſizes, Logs, riſing Timbers and Knees. Any perſon having any of the above articles, or willing to procure any, may meet with good encouragement by applying at the Continental Ship-yard, of

HUMPHREYS and WHARTON.

N. B. Two ſober honeſt JOURNEYMEN BLACKSMITHS will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Gwined townſhip, near the Spring-Houſe tavern, on the 1ſt of January laſt, A *Bay Horſe*, about 5 or 6 years old, 13 or 14 hands high; he is a natural pacer, and was ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

‡ PETER FLECK.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE:

ANECDOTES.

THE Duke of Marlborough in one of his viſits to England, during the wars he conducted on the continent, neglected paying that attention to one of the Queen's women of the Bed-Chamber, which her Ladyſhip thought due to her. His Ducheſs, at the ſame time, had a diſpute with the Queen about a few pair of gloves. What was the conſequence? The Duke, after twenty years ſervice, in which he never loſt a battle, nor beſeiged a town without taking it, was diſgraced, and obliged to retire. The politics, the intereſt, and views of all Europe became totally changed.

A celebrated Roman General, after having long and ſucceſsfully ſerved the Republic in the field, was adviſed to offer himſelf as a candidate for the Conſulſhip; his family was noble, his connections, intereſt, and character unexceptionable; and the numerous ſcars which he bore in his manly front, ſpoke more in his favour than the moſt eloquent orators could have done. It was the cuſtom for thoſe who offered themſelves as candidates to put on a white robe, to take their ſtand in a public place, and to take the voters by the hand, and ſpeak civilly to them on the occaſion. One of the voters happening to have a very hard hand, and ſqueezing the candidate rather roughly, he merrily aſked him if he walked on his hands to make them ſo hard? This joke loſt him his election, and it was with difficulty he eſcaped the fury of the tribe to which the offended voter belonged. Have we no inſtances of a ſimilar nature and complexion at this day? Human nature remains much the ſame in every age. Some ladies of our time may be as ſenſible of neglect as Lady Marſham was in the days of good Queen Anne; and a man elevated into power by the prevailing ſyſtem of politics may be as formidable in our age, as T. Gracchus was among the ancient Romans.

A propenſity to ſlander diſgraces a private character, it is a peſt to ſociety, and deſervedly deſpiſed by all generous minds. If this monſtrous vice is diſagreeable in individuals, it is much more ſo in public bodies, that are inſtituted for the great purpoſe of defending the perſons and reputation of thoſe over whom they preſide. Public bodies ſhould have no reſentments; when theſe appear, their dignity is gone, and they become objects of cenſure and reproach. To do juſtice, and conduct themſelves with impartiality in their proceedings, is the only way to merit and obtain reſpect.

No one would undertake to publiſh the faults of others, but with the utmoſt circumſpection, being fully ſatisfied that the crimes alledged againſt them are not only true, but that there is an abſolute neceſſity to communicate them to the world: To do this before a full examination or trial is the moſt cruel tyranny and malevolence; it is unwarrantable and dangerous, and may be attended with the worſt conſequences to the liberties of a people. The reputation of any man is not to be thus trifled away: Let ſuch as are guilty of ſuch imprudences fix in their minds the moral leſſons of the great Poet, if they are capable of reliſhing any thing ſo juſt and ſublime.

Good name, in man or woman,
Is the immediate jewel of the ſoul:
Who ſteals my purſe, ſteals traſh, 'tis ſomething, nothing,
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been ſlave to thouſands:
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.

BENEVOLUS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1779.

Burlington, February 15, 1779.

To the PUBLIC.

THIS is to give notice That John Wills, of Burlington, in the houſe where Colonel Joſeph Haight formerly lived, hath erected a STAGE for the accommodation of travellers from Burlington to Brunſwick.

The ſtage boat ſets off from the Crooked Billet wharff at Philadelphia every Wedneſday, and the ſtage waggon ſets off from Burlington the Thurſday morning following, and returns the next day to Burlington, where the boat is ready to take goods or paſſengers to Philadelphia.

This ſtage is very well calculated for thoſe who diſlike travelling far by water, the diſtance being ſo ſhort, that if it ſhould be calm, or let the wind be on what point of the compaſs it may, they are ſure of getting from Philadelphia to Burlington in one tide.

There is a commodious houſe of entertainment kept by the ſaid Wills for travellers, &c. where thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom will be treated with every mark of reſpect. ‖ 4w. JOHN WILLS.

February 7, 1779.

FORTY POUNDS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſubſcriber's houſe, a four ſquare walnut box, 10 inches long, between 4 and 5 inches broad, with 328 dollars of the 20th May 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, four 40 dollar bills, three 30 dollar bills, three 20 dollar bills, and three guineas, a pair of black grain ſhoes, and a pair of worſted ſtockings of a grey colour. Whoever takes up the thief ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHRISTIAN TARTER, living on the Ridge road, in Roxbury townſhip, Philadelphia county. ¶

February 9, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Lewis, carpenter, of the townſhip of Haverford, in the county of Cheſter, late deceaſed, either by bond, bill or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, properly proved, that they may be adjuſted againſt the firſt day of April next enſuing; and to attend at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Darby, in the county aforeſaid, any Seventh day of the week during the ſaid time, where due attendance will be given, by

‡ WILLIAM LEWIS, Adminiſtrator.

To be LETT and entered upon the 25th of March nex,

THAT noted Tavern at the Croſs-Roads, in the townſhip of New-London, Cheſter county, in the tenure of the ſubſcriber.

As it is one of the beſt ſtands for a public houſe in the county, being commodiouſly ſituated on the four main roads leading to Philadelphia, Saſquehanna, Lancaſter and Chriſtiana Bridge, the ſubſcriber doubts not but there will be a number of appliers. Any perſon deſirous of renting the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to me, living near the premiſes.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

N. B. Said Johnſton is poſſeſſed of three excellent ſtocking frames, and will give good wages to ſkillful weavers. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A large TAN-YARD,

Near the Drawbridge. Enquire of

ISAAC SNOWDEN,

Who has about Two Hundred Weight of FLAX, not broke, for Sale. ¶

February 2, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Steffen, late of Germantown, deceaſed, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts on or before the 15th day of March next, to prevent trouble. And all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe requeſted to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, about the ſame time, in order to be paid by MARY STEFFEN, Adminiſtratrix, and PETER SMITH, Adminiſtrator. ¶

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable in Vine-ſtreet, a likely *black horſe*, near 16 hands high, riſing ſix years old next ſpring, ſhod all round, his off hind foot white, and a ſmall ſtreak of white on the inſide of the near hind one, a white ſlip on his forehead, and is remarkably ſhy when touched on or near the ears; he paces, trots, and canters well, carries lofty, and is high ſpirited. Whoever ſecures the thief and horſe, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the horſe returned to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges.

Philad. Feb. 6, 1779. § DAVID JACKSON.

To be SOLD,

Sundry Tracts of LAND, belonging to the Eſtate of JAMES YOUNG, Eſq; deceaſed, lying and ſituate as follows, viz.

ONE tract of two hundred and ninety-nine acres and three quarters, in the county of Bedford, ſituate on the waters of Jacob's Creek.

One ditto of two hundred and ſeventy-two acres and a half, in Forks Townſhip, Northampton County, ſituate on Lehaton, otherwiſe called Buſh-hill Creek.

One ditto of one hundred and thirty-eight acres, ſituate on the branches of Monakaſy, in Bethlehem Townſhip, Northampton County.

To be SOLD alſo, the Rights which the deceaſed had in the following tracts, viz.

One tract of three hundred and ninety one acres, on or near the Forks of Kiſkimanatus River, where Loyal Hannan Creek falls into it.

One ditto of two hundred and ſeventy-five acres, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Allegany River, being on both ſides of the old trading path leading from the Kiſkimanatus old town towards Chartres old town.

One ditto of three hundred and fifty-eight acres, ſituate near the above on the forks of Kiſkimanatus River.

One ditto of five thouſand acres, in the State of Virginia, in purſuance of his Britannic Majeſty's proclamation in the year 1763, ſurveyed 24th July 1773, ſituate on the waters of Saltlick Creek, a branch of the Ohio River.

One ditto of two thouſand acres, ſurveyed in purſuance of the above proclamation, ſituate on the waters of Salt Creek, a branch of the Ohio River, in the State of Virginia.

All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of the deceaſed are requeſted to produce their accounts that they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to ISAAC HOWELL, and SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun. Executors.

To be SOLD, at Baltimore,

On Tueſday the 23d inſtant (February) at public ſale,

THE Privateer Brigantine SNAKE, lately from Martinico; ſhe is a new veſſel, and compleatly fitted with ſails, rigging, cables, &c. ſhe is built to carry 14 guns, and has 4 four pounders and ſix ſwivels on board; ſhe is a moſt remarkable faſt ſailer, and every how calculated for privateering. There is a moſt elegant ſuit of new colours to be ſold ſeparately the ſame day. For further particulars enquire of Mr. David Stewart, merchant in Baltimore; Capt. Matthewman on board; or John Benezet in Philadelphia. ‡

FOR SALE,

At *DELLAP*'s Book-ſtore,

The Corner of Third and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

A neat ASSORTMENT of BOOKS and STATIONARY, by Wholeſale and Retail; among which are,

Britiſh Theatre, 18 vols.	Gilt & plain Letter Paper;
New Engliſh Ditto, 12 vols.	Playing Cards and Paſteboards;
World Diſplay'd, 20 vols.	Ledgers, Journals, and Waſte Books;
Leland's Hiſt. of Ireland, 4 vols.	Orderly and Memorandum Books;
Joſephus Works, 4 vols.	Pocket Books and Pocket Almanacks;
Political Diſquiſitions, 3 do.	Red and black Ink;
Buchan's Family Phyſician.	Ink Powder; Quills;
Abelard and Heloiſe.	Wafers, and Wax.
Barrow's Voyages, 3 vols.	ALSO,
Art of Speaking.	Stoughton's Bitters;
Marchioneſs of Pompadour, 2 vols.	Golden, Medical, and Cephalic Snuff;
Triumvirate, or Memoirs of A. B. and C. 2 vols.	Tooth-Powder and Tincture for the Gums;
Æſop's Fables;	French Ointment for the Hair;
Spelling Books;	With a Variety of Knives and Forks.
Bartlet's Farrier;	
Primers;	
Goody Two Shoes;	
Writing Paper and Parchment;	

Ready Money given for New and Old BOOKS.

N. B. An elderly Woman, well recommended, willing to undertake Houſe-work in a ſmall Family, may hear of a Place, by applying to ſaid *Dellap*.

To the PUBLIC.

THE *Managers* of the *French Manufactory* for the making and repairing of arms for the continent will take *ſix Lads*, of 14 years of age, or 15 at moſt, of a good conſtitution, and of reputable families; and will inſtruct them gratuitouſly in every matter relative to the making, ornamenting and poliſhing of every kind of arms, agreeable to engagements conformable to terms which may be entered into with their parents, or thoſe entruſted with the care of their education. Thoſe who may be diſpoſed to accept of this propoſal, will apply to Meſſrs. SAVARIT and COULEAUX, in Union-ſtreet, near St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia.

THE HOUSE and BRIDGE at the Middle Ferry is to be RENTED, and the SECRETARY of the COUNCIL will receive Propoſals from any Perſons diſpoſed to rent the ſame.

To be SOLD at private ſale, in the town of Newark, New-Caſtle county, and may be entered on by the 25th of March next,

A TWO Story Frame Houſe and Lot, with a Kitchen adjoining thereto, a good ſtable and cow-houſe, and hay-houſes that will hold ten tons of hay; with 25 acres of land, nine acres whereof are excellent meadow, the remainder extraordinary good paſture. The land lies within one mile of the houſe, five miles from Chriſtiana bridge, and ſeven from the head of Elk. The whole to be ſold for good continental currency of any date, by

February 6. HUGH GLASSFORD.

N. B. If not ſold at private ſale before the 25th of this month, it will be expoſed to public vendue on Tueſday the 2d day of March next. ‡

CAME to the plantation of Mr. Moſes Bartram, between the two and three mile ſtone, on the Wiſſahickon road, on the firſt of January laſt, A BAY MARE, about 13 or 14 hands high. Whoever owns ſaid mare is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡

Imported Copperaſs

TO BE SOLD BY

FRANCIS GURNEY,

In Front-ſtreet, the Corner of Union-ſtreet. Alſo

A few quarter Cheſts of CONGO TEA.

¶ 6 w.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of WILLIAM MORGAN, late of Glouceſter county, and State of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday the 16th day of March next, on the premiſes, A valuable SAW-MILL and TRACT of LAND thereunto belonging, containing about 345 acres, an exact ſurvey thereof will be ſhewn the day of ſale, ſituate on Oldman's Creek, in the counties of Glouceſter and Salem, about ſeven miles from Raccoon Creek Landing, and twenty-five from Philadelphia. The mill is about ſix years old, in good order, and built for ſawing ſhip plank; the land is well timbered with white oak and other timber, fit for ſawing or any other uſe; the ſoil is good and would produce plentiful crops if cultivated: There might be made on the premiſes two good plantations: There is on the premiſes above the ſaid mill pond a good convenience for erecting a fulling mill, or any other water works; the ſtream being good and ſeldom fails (plenty of timber would be brought to the ſaid mill to be ſawed for toll, and there is good timbered land adjoining the above land now upon ſale) the title is indiſputable, and the purchaſer on paying one half of the purchaſe money down may have a reaſonable time to pay the remainder, on giving good ſecurity if required. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale by

WILLIAM GARRISON, Executor; and

‡ SARAH MORGAN, Executrix.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 24th of September laſt, Two MARES, the one brown and the other black: The black mare is about 9 years old, has a white ſpot under the ſaddle, and under her tail a croſs ſcar; the brown mare is alſo about 9 years old, has a black ſpot as large as a dollar on one ſide of her buttock. Whoever brings the ſaid mares to the ſubſcriber, or gives him notice of them ſo that he may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward for both, or *Twenty five Dollars* for one of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

‡ JOHN ADAM SNYDER.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the ſaid mares were with foal.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC DAVIS, Eſq; late of Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note or book account, are deſired to bring the ſame in properly atteſted, in order that the ſame may be adjuſted, in four weeks from this date. ELIZABETH DAVIS, Adminiſtratrix; and

JOHN DAVIS, Adminiſtrator. ‡

Bridge-Town, Cumberland County, January 8, 1779.

WILL be ſold by private ſale, to any perſon applying before the firſt day of March next, That very valuable plantation, whereon Ephraim Mills, Eſq; lately lived, ſituate on Cohanſey Creek, in the county of Cumberland and ſtate of New-Jerſey, with the crop of wheat in the ground, and the ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and ſwine, or any part of ſaid ſtock. The ſaid farm is ſituate in a very healthy, agreeable part of the county, is handy to meeting, market, mill, &c. containing about 180 acres, eighty of which are exceeding good meadow, the whole or greateſt part in Engliſh graſs, whereon may be grazed forty head of cattle yearly, beſides keeping a large dairy; the upland is likewiſe exceeding fertile and good. For further particulars, enquire of EPHRAIM MILLS, or URIAH MILLS, on the premiſes.

CAME to the plantation where the ſubſcriber now liveth, about the firſt of this inſtant December, about eight miles from the head of Elk, and ſame diſtance from the head of North-Eaſt river, upon Little Elk, Cecil county, Maryland, A BAY MARE, with a ſmall ſtar in her face, and is a natural pacer, has neither brand nor ear mark perceivable; her age unknown. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‖ THOMAS MAFFETT.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber the 19th day of December, 1778, in Kent county, Maryland, near Newton, Cheſter, A Negroe Fellow, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſome of his fore teeth beat out by the kick of a horſe: Had on when he went away, a kerſey jacket and breeches dyed of a yellowiſh colour, a pair of buckſkin breeches, and ſome other thin clothes: name JACOB, but its probable he will change his name. He is a pert lively fellow. Whoever takes up and ſecures him, ſo as the owner may have him again, ſhall receive *Sixty Dollars Reward* if in this State, and if out of this State, *One Hundred Dollars Reward*, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‖ 3 w. CHARLOTTE GRIFFITH.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SARAH MAN, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to pay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid by PETER MAN, Adminiſtrator, living in Spring-Garden. *

This day is publiſhed, and to be ſold, by FRANCIS BAILEY, *in Front-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet,*

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE:

CONTAINING, amongſt a variety of pieces, The repreſentation and remonſtrance of Hard-money; The humble repreſentation and earneſt ſupplication of *James Rivington*, printer and bookſeller, of *New-York*; General *L--'s* letter to Miſs *F----s*, a young lady of this city, &c. &c. &c.

The price of the Magazine, for the firſt month, will be

I. To the adventitious purchaſer of a ſingle copy, *Three dollars.*

II. By the quantity of Twelve Copies, *Two and one half dollars.*

III. To the Subſcriber for a ſingle copy, on advancing twenty-four dollars, *Two dollars.*

The Publiſher will riſe or fall in the price of the Magazine with the prices of other articles and commodities in general.

The favours of the Ingenious, legibly written, and communicated poſt-free, will be gratefully received and inſerted.

*** The MAGAZINES may be had at AITKIN's and BELL's Book-ſtores.

ALL perſons who have any kind of buſineſs to tranſact with the Officers of the Pennſylvania Line, are hereby notified, that there will be a ready conveyance for their Letters, &c. by leaving them at Mr. Funk's, Inn-keeper in Second-ſtreet, or at Mr. Thomas Bradford's Book-ſtore, adjoining the Coffee-houſe, from whence they will be immediately forwarded to Camp by runners appointed for the purpoſe, who ſtart from Philadelphia every Thurſday morning.

A PERSON wants to purchaſe CONTINENTAL LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, bearing intereſt payable in France, for which an advanced price will be given in current money. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

WANTED,

A PERSON who underſtands the PIPE-MAKING Buſineſs. Such a One may hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.

PURSUANT to a requeſt ſignified to me by a number of the Proprietors of Indiana, "that I would call a Meeting of the Company to chuſe a Preſident and determine on matters of the greateſt importance to the Proprietors." I therefore hereby inform all perſons concerned, that they are requeſted to meet in this city, at the Indian Queen tavern, in Fourth-ſtreet, on the fifth day of April next, between the hours of three and five o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to take into conſideration ſuch matters as ſhall be propoſed.

‖ 14 w. THOMAS WHARTON, V. P.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe that have any demands whatever on Col. Iſaac Melcher, Barrack-Maſter General, that they exhibit their reſpective claims on or before the firſt of March next, with proper vouchers in ſupport thereof, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

By order of Colonel MELCHER,

Feb. 2, 1779. CORNELIUS BARNES.

To be SOLD by

JACOB NAGLEE,

In Second-ſtreet, within five doors of Vine-ſtreet,

ANNISEED Cordials, All-fours, Clove-water, Roſin by the Caſk, Spirits of Turpentine, clarified Turpentine, Turpentine Varniſh; alſo Vinegar by the barrel. ‡

January 25, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Fifteen Hundred Buſhels of MALT, 80 Barrels of Ship BREAD, and 40 Barrels of Flour, Middling and Ship Stuff, for which half the Amount will be taken in the Emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778. Apply to the Subſcriber in Kent County, Maryland. ISAAC PERKINS. †

January 25, 1779.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Norriton, about the middle of December laſt, A ſtray treſpaſſing bay MARE, with a large white ſtar in her forehead, about 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years old. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JONAS YOCUM. ‡

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ALSO,

A few of DR. HILL's PATENTED MEDICINES.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1779.

THE SUBSCRIBER thinks it neceſſary, as he has been ſo long abſent from the city, to give this Public Notice to his Friends, former Cuſtomers, and the Public, that he has the

BREWING BUSINESS

carried on as uſual, at his Brewery, at the corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets, where thoſe that are pleaſed to make trial of his BEER may be ſupplied with different ſorts. And any perſons giving in their names in time may be furniſhed in ſeaſon with PALE ALE, for bottling, of an extraordinary quality, either for ſale or family uſe.

¶ 4 w. FRANCIS WADE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1779. THE NUMB. 2541.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1779.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

WHETHER the Britiſh Commiſſioners, or any of them, attempted to corrupt the Repreſentatives of America, is a point ſo intereſting to the cauſe of virtue and liberty, that, as an hiſtorical fact, it cannot be too clearly elucidated and explained. My tenderneſs to a female character ſtruggling with misfortune, led me to paſs over ſome circumſtances of a tranſaction of this nature, wherein Governor Johnſtone was a principal, which are not unworthy of public attention. That tenderneſs has been miſunderſtood. And as the Lady has thought it beſt to announce herſelf to the world, I think it my duty to ſtate the whole tranſaction, with its preceding and ſubſequent circumſtances, leaving my fellow-citizens and countrymen to make ſuch reflections, and the future hiſtorian of theſe times to draw ſuch leſſons from it, as may be moſt beneficial to mankind. And tho' I have not thought it neceſſary to take a formal oath before a Magiſtrate, what I am about to ſay is offered to the world upon the ſincerity of a chriſtian, and the honour of a gentleman, and if it ſhall be deemed neceſſary by any public authority, it will have that farther ſanction.

I muſt firſt premiſe, that I have never ſeen Governor Johnſtone in my life. From his ſpeeches in Parliament he appeared to be a friend to America; as ſuch I eſteemed him. When he came to this country as a Commiſſioner, he ſent to me at the camp the letter which has been publiſhed, with ſeveral packets of news-papers, Parliamentary regiſters, &c. and a letter from my brother-in-law Mr. D'Berdt, which ſpoke of the Governor in very advantageous terms. After reading the letter I gave it to General Waſhington, and afterwards to two or three other gentlemen, who returned it to me without any remark. In a few days I wrote an anſwer, which I ſhewed to Robert Morris, Eſq; then in camp; who returned it with a general approbation. I afterwards ſent it to General Waſhington in the ſame manner, aſking his friendly opinion of it, which he gave, by telling me he thought ſome of the complimentary part might be ſpared. Upon which I abridged it, and having ſhewed it to the General he approved it, and I left it at Head Quarters to be forwarded with other letters. Whether this letter ever reached Governor Johnſtone I know not, but I rather believe it failed by ſome accident. It reprobated the idea of giving up independency, expreſſed ſome general ſentiments on the wiſdom and policy Great-Britain would ſhew in agreeing to it, and concluded with a compliment due to his former exertions in favour of this country. Soon after this, I ſent my letter from Johnſtone to the Preſident of Congreſs, and thought no more of him, or of his buſineſs. I came to town the very day the Britiſh troops quitted it, and being on a viſit to General Arnold on Sunday, the 21ſt of June, I received the following letter from Mrs. Ferguſſon.

SIR, *Græme-Park, June* 20, 1778.

"Having occaſion, on particular buſineſs, to go to Lancaſter, I purpoſe ſitting off on Monday morning from this place. It would afford me conſiderable ſatisfaction, could I be favoured with an hour's converſation with you, Sir, previous to my being at Lancaſter. In order to effect this, I purpoſe going near the camp; where, if you will be good enough to meet me, at any place you will name within a mile or two of Valley-Forge, it will vaſtly oblige me. I ſhould have been at Lancaſter laſt week, but being in the city to take leave of my huſband, I was refuſed a paſs on the day I purpoſed leaving the town.

"I encloſe a letter Col. Boudinot had from General Roberdeau, pointing out the neceſſity of being ſoon at Lancaſter; I alſo encloſe a paper Mr. Stockton has wrote relative to Mr. Ferguſſon's proſcription, which I muſt beg the favour of you to conſider, and to give your advice on when we meet. At all events, I ſhould wiſh much to ſee you before I go. If one day would ſuit you better than another, I would poſtpone or forward a day in order to ſee you, though Monday is the time propoſed. The Valley-Forge is about 24 miles from this; ſo that if I ſet off from this in the morning, I ſhall be able to ſee you in the afternoon. Be ſo obliging as to appoint the place, but I would wiſh to avoid paſſing through the camp; but any little cottage or farm houſe would be agreeable to me to ſee you in.

"However it may affect my own private concerns, I cannot avoid ſincerely congratulating you, Sir, on the proſpect of your entering once more your own houſe in the city; where, that you may enjoy every kind of domeſtic peace and comfort is the ſincere wiſh of, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

To Gen. REED. ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

"P. S. Since writing the above, I hear the camp is moved; therefore, if this ſhould reach you, I beg you will be ſo good as to point out where I ſhall ſee you, as writing will not do."

I enquired of the ſervant where Mrs. Ferguſſon was, and after ſome time wrote a billet, mentioning, that being engaged to dinner, I could not come ſo early as ſhe ſeemed to wiſh, but would certainly wait upon her in the evening, when I left the company I dined with. I accordingly did ſo, and found Mrs. Ferguſſon to appearance waiting for me. We ſat down in a back parlour, and Mrs. Ferguſſon opened the converſation by relating the difficulties and perplexities in which ſhe found herſelf, what advice had been given her reſpecting Mr. Ferguſſon, and what her intentions had been. The particulars I did not recollect when I wrote the firſt account, nor do I now, as nothing was concluded, and it ſeemed to me to be only introductory; or perhaps, the ſubſequent converſation being ſo much more intereſting, the other did not make the expected impreſſion. From this ſubject we imperceptibly ſlid into that of the Britiſh Commiſſioners, their buſineſs and characters, when Mrs. Ferguſſon mentioned Governor Johnſtone's lodging in that very houſe with her, and that ſhe had frequently converſed with him on public affairs—that he was a gentleman of great abilities and addreſs, and had many amiable qualities—that he had ſketched out a plan of ſettlement on the paſſage, which he had permitted her to ſee, and ſhe had made ſome extracts from it, which ſhe would ſhew me on another occaſion. She then added, that he had expreſſed the moſt favourable ſentiments of me, and the part I had acted in this great conteſt. Here I mentioned my having received a letter from him at Valley Forge, and acknowledged his civility in ſending my packets with unbroken ſeals. Mrs. Ferguſſon then went on to ſay, that Governor Johnſtone wiſhed much to have ſeen me, and particularly to engage my intereſt to promote a re-union between the two countries, if conſiſtent with my principles and judgment—and that in ſuch caſe, it could not be deemed unbecoming or improper in government to take a favourable notice of ſuch conduct—and that I might, in this caſe, have 10,000l. ſterling, and any office in the colonies in his Majeſty's gift. Here ſhe made a ſtop, and I gave the anſwer mentioned in my former narrative, which contained the identical words, viz. "That I was not worth purchaſing, but, ſuch as I was, the King of Great-Britain was not rich enough to do it." By this time it was become pretty dark, and no anſwer being made, I roſe to take my leave; and while I was on my feet I expreſſed my concern for her misfortunes, and wiſhes to alleviate them if in my power, and took my leave with a mind very much agitated at this new and unexpected ſcene. Mrs. Ferguſſon having called on me in a very ſolemn manner to declare whether ſhe expreſſed a ſentiment, or wiſh that theſe douceurs ſhould be accepted, I ſhall really be glad if my declaration will ſerve Mrs. Ferguſſon, that ſhe ſaid nothing either approving or diſapproving the propoſition; but I muſt add, in juſtice and truth, that ſhe expreſſed no unfavourable ſentiment of Governor Johnſtone in any part of the converſation.

Juſt after the firſt publication on this ſubject, a perſon of my acquaintance going to New-York, I wrote her a billet, requeſting her to enquire at the office if there were any letters from Mr. D'Berdt to his mother or ſiſter, or myſelf; that if ſhe met with any difficulties to apply to the perſons in power, and even to Governor Johnſtone, to procure them, for as they could only contain family concerns, I did not ſuppoſe they would be ſo brutal as to deprive us of the pleaſure of receiving ſuch letters. Gov. Johnſtone ſoon heard of the enquiries, and called to ſee her, when, having obtained a ſight of the note to her, he inſiſted upon keeping it, tho' ſhe got no letters for me or any of my family. In the courſe of converſation he was very inquiſitive to know the perſon ſuppoſed to have held the converſation with me, and ſpeaking of Mrs. Ferguſſon, he ſaid, that her misfortunes had ſo affected her mind and ſpirits, that he never had thought her capable of a confidential converſation. He admitted there was a lady in this city to whom he had mentioned ſomething of the kind as to me, but it was mere tea-table chat.

It ſhould be remarked, that when I ſaw Mrs. Ferguſſon, and for a conſiderable time after, I had not ſeen Governor Johnſtone's letters to Mr. Morris and Mr. Dana: In the mean time I was deliberating what part I ought to act, whether to ſuppreſs the whole, or make a full diſcloſure to Congreſs. I at length concluded to diſcloſe the tranſaction to Congreſs, but as I poſſeſſed ſentiments of real tenderneſs and compaſſion for Mrs. Fergſſuon, I reſolved to keep her name and that part of the converſation ſecret, reſpecting her taking extracts from Governor Johnſtone's plan, as I ſuppoſed that circumſtance would occaſion a call upon her. I purſued this line ſteadily, and declined giving either Congreſs or the Council of the State ſatisfaction on this point, leſt I ſhould expoſe an unfortunate lady to a criminal proſecution, or the reſentment of the populace. I was ſurpriſed, in a few days, to find Mrs. Ferguſſon ſo generally named as the party to this converſation, and was extremely at a loſs to account for it: But one evening, after ſupping at Mr. Smith's in Fourth-ſtreet, Dr. Bond, jun. going the ſame way home towards my lodgings, addreſſed me in terms very much like theſe: Why, you affect to make a great ſecret who this lady is that you have had the converſation with, but I know her, it was Mrs. Ferguſſon! I was aſtoniſhed, and ſeeming to queſtion his knowledge, Why, ſays he, I ſaw the note you wrote to Mrs. Ferguſſon appointing the meeting; our boy found it in the alley, between the ſlate and our houſe, and then to convince me he repeated the note nearly verbatim. I then aſked him, if any other perſons had ſeen it? He ſaid he did not know, bur rather inclined to think ſome of the young Doctors paſſing along had ſeen it. I expreſſed my ſurprize at Mrs. Ferguſſon's loſing ſuch a paper, and aſked what he had done with it? He ſaid, as he was a friend to Mrs. Ferguſſon, he had deſtroyed it, hoping ſtill it might remain a ſecret. I deſired Dr. Bond to conſider it as ſuch, and have ſo treated it ever ſince. About the firſt of Auguſt, I received the letter of the 26th of July, inſerted in Mr. Dunlap's paper of laſt Saturday. I thought Mrs. Ferguſſon wrong, and felt myſelf hurt by her inſinuation that I had not ſtated the matter kindly, fairly and friendly, and I ſhould have told her ſo, but I imagined an intercourſe of letters between us would fix the ſuſpicions more ſtrongly upon her, and therefore I choſe to let it remain unanſwered, as the kindeſt thing I could do. All who converſe with me, know with what caution I have ſpoke on this ſubject when the name of the perſon was alluded to; and if it has gone forth to the world, ſo as to injure Mrs. Ferguſſon, I am extremely ſorry, but have nothing to reproach myſelf with on the occaſion. Thus matters reſted till about two months ago, when I was credibly informed that the Rev. Dr. Smith, Provoſt of the College of Philadelphia, was very active and diligent in aſſerting that no ſuch converſation had ever paſſed between Mrs. Ferguſſon and myſelf, that ſhe utterly denied it, and therefore the whole muſt be a fiction. As I do not often converſe with this gentleman, I did not ſeek him on this occaſion, but ſpoke to a friend of Mrs. Ferguſſon's (General Roberdeau) and intimated the danger I thought ſhe would expoſe herſelf to by ſuch a conduct. General Roberdeau, in a ſhort time, acquainted me that Mrs. Ferguſſon utterly diſavowed her making ſuch a denial, or giving any perſon authority to quote her on the occaſion. I then gave myſelf no further concern about it. In juſtice to Dr. Smith, I ſhall now add, that about a fortnight ago he ſpoke to me upon the above ſubject, and, admitting that he had expreſſed himſelf to the above effect, he added, that at Mr. Duffield's, in the country, a gentleman had aſſerted that Mrs. Ferguſſon denied the tranſaction, and upon his credit he had mentioned it; that Mrs. Ferguſſon had ſince collected the parties together, and this perſon (for I cannot call him a gentleman) admitted that he had no authority for what he had ſaid. But the Provoſt went on to ſay, that Mrs. Ferguſſon, having petitioned the Aſſembly for her eſtate, was told by a Member at his houſe, that much would depend upon her vindicating herſelf from this tranſaction, that it would be a weighty obſtacle, &c.---and ſome propoſals were made about examining her in the Houſe. The Provoſt ſeemed deſirous to know my ſentiments, but as I had not framed any I could not expreſs them, further than by ſaying that Mrs. Ferguſſon ſtood on delicate ground; that I ſhould not adviſe. He then mentioned her intention of publication, but that it was only to contradict Johnſtone, and would be previouſly ſhewn to me, as Mrs. Ferguſſon did not mean to caſt the ſlighteſt imputation on my character. I only repeated my idea of the delicacy of Mrs. Ferguſſon's ſituation, and the neceſſary caution. As I felt myſelf embarraſſed by the converſation, I was not ſorry when it cloſed. But reflecting afterwards upon it, and ſome accounts I had received of the wiſhes as well as endeavours of ſome perſon to influence Mrs. Ferguſſon, I was led to fear, that, tempted by the hope of ſucceſs in her application for her eſtate, and not attending to the unhappy parties which have lately revived, ſhe might inadvertently become ſubſervient to the views of ſome, who had different objects in purſuit than ſhe had. I mentioned it to the ſame friend, to put her upon her guard. And tho' my conduct has been in ſome reſpects miſtaken by that Lady, I think the general candour and firmneſs ſhe has ſhewn in her narrative muſt make an impreſſion upon every conſiderate mind, and at leaſt palliate any inadvertency into which ſhe may have fallen. It is for the ſake of this declaration I have introduced theſe ſubſequent obſervations, and ſhall be glad to find it productive of any beneficial conſequences to her.

With reſpect to myſelf, while I deſerve the eſteem and affection of my fellow-citizens and countrymen, I do not doubt I ſhall poſſeſs them—I have no claim upon them longer. And as to this tranſaction particularly with the Britiſh Commiſſioner, I conſider myſelf more truly rich in the good opinion and favour of my country, than all the gold of Britain can ever make me.

JOSEPH REED.

TO BE LETT,

By the Subſcriber, living in the Great-Valley, in the county of Cheſter,

A VERY good plantation, about 56 miles from Philadelphia, and 22 from Lott's or Corryell's ferry, in Readington townſhip, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey; it was late the property of H. Vanderſpeigel; to be lett for the ſhares; the one that takes it ought to be ſtrong handed, for I ſhall expect him to put in near forty acres of winter grain, and at leaſt twenty acres of Indian corn, and that ground not to be ſowed. There is alſo a good deal of meadow, which muſt be taken proper care of. The land is fertile and eaſy tilled, but not ſandy; it may be entered on immediately. Any inclining to take it may know the particulars, by applying to

‖iw. JOSEPH MITCHELL.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of March next, by the ſubſcriber, at his dwelling-houſe, Cumru townſhip, Berks county, in the State of Pennſylvania, a plantation or tract of good limeſtone land, ſituated in the townſhip of Cumru aforeſaid, about one mile from the town of Reading, and adjoining the river Schuylkill, the road leading from Reading to Lancaſter going through the ſame; the ſaid tract contains 165 acres, about 100 acres thereof cleared, twelve of which good watered meadow, the remainder well timbered; having thereon a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a good orchard, and a ſpring of good water near the houſe, and alſo the convenience of a good ſhad fiſhery; the whole in good repair. The title is indiſputable; the terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

Feb. 18, 1779. § JOHN GERBER.

By two Folkſtone Cutters, lately arrived in Virginia, from Gottenburgh, in Sweden, we have the following European Intelligence, viz.

LONDON, November 26.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We have the ſtrongeſt ſenſe of the importance of thoſe objects which render the preſent conjuncture worthy of the moſt ſerious attention.

The diſturbance of the public tranquility by the court of France, without pretence of provocation or colour of complaint, the clandeſtine aſſiſtance, the avowed ſupport, the formal engagements which at different periods that court has not thought it inconſiſtent with its honour to afford to your Majeſty's revolted ſubjects in North-America, and to conclude with the leaders of rebellion, excite in our breaſts a juſt abhorrence of the violation of every public principle which ſuch a conduct manifeſts, and a determination to concur in every meaſure which may enable your Majeſty to reſent, with effect, the hoſtilities committed on your faithful ſubjects, and the actual invaſion of your Majeſty's dominions in America and the Weſt-Indies.

We beg leave to expreſs our grateful ſenſe of the tender concern for the happineſs of your people which has uniformly induced your Majeſty to endeavour to prevent the calamities of war, and will make your Majeſty deſirous to ſee the return of peace, whenever it can be effected with perfect honour, and with ſecurity to the rights of this country.

At the ſame time we return your Majeſty our dutiful thanks for your great care in taking the proper and neceſſary meaſures for diſappointing the malignant deſigns of our enemies, and alſo for making general repriſals, and for the protection which has been derived from the vigilance of your Majeſty's fleets to our extenſive commerce, in moſt of its branches, while that of the enemy has materially ſuffered by the active and enterpriſing ſpirit of our fellow ſubjects; and we hope, although your Majeſty's efforts have not hitherto been attended with all the ſucceſs which the juſtice of our cauſe and the vigour of our exertions ſeemed to promiſe, that conſequences more adequate to both may reſult from the animated exertions of firm and active councils, which the times require, and with which the ſpirited perſeverance of the Britiſh nation has ſo often ſurmounted the greateſt difficulties.

It is with concern we learn, that the conciliatory meaſures of Parliament have not yet had the good effect with your Majeſty's revolted ſubjects which was due to the wiſdom and temper with which they were planted.

In this ſituation of affairs, fully ſenſible that the national honour and ſecurity loudly calls for the moſt active exertions, we will ſtrenuouſly concur in ſupporting your Majeſty, that, under the bleſſing of God, means may be derived, from the conduct and intrepidity of your Majeſty's officers and forces, by ſea and land, and the yet undaunted ſpirit of the nation, to vindicate and maintain the honour of the crown, and the intereſts of the people of Great-Britain.

We return your Majeſty our cordial acknowledgments for having called forth the militia, to aſſiſt in the interior defence of this country; and it is with joy and exultation we hear the gracious teſtimony your Majeſty is pleaſed to bear to the public ſpirit, the ſteady ardour, and the love of their country, which animate that national force, and unite all ranks of your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects in giving ſignal proofs to all the world, of a loyalty and zeal which muſt render us ſafe at home and reſpected abroad.

His MAJESTY's *Moſt Gracious* ANSWER.

My LORDS,

I THANK you for this loyal and dutiful addreſs: The zeal you ſhew for my honour and ſupport, and the firmneſs and vigour you manifeſt in the preſent conjuncture, cannot fail to produce the beſt effects. It muſt add confidence to my people, and encourage animated efforts to withſtand, oppoſe, and ſubdue, every hoſtile attack upon the honour and intereſts of my kingdoms.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *Thurſday, Nov.* 26.

GOVERNOR JOHNSTONE ſhewed the impoſſibility of keeping poſſeſſion of New-York, Long-Iſland, and Rhode-Iſland, without an expence of half a million of money, and additional troops. He added, that it was neceſſary to have a large army in Canada, and another in the Weſt-Indies; for the French would bring ſuccours to the Americans in all quarters, and it would not be practicable almoſt with any force to ſtand our ground in the different and diſtant parts of North-America. The hour of reconciliation was paſſed. A party in the Congreſs were in the intereſt of France. The army and the Congreſs, and the people in America, were as much divided as the Houſe of Commons in England. The people in many of the provinces wiſhed to return to their allegiance to Britain. He therefore adviſed, that we ſhould either ſhew them we are in earneſt, by declaring our reſolution to exert ourſelves with vigour, and to perſiſt to the end, or give up the conteſt at preſent. He would not adviſe which was beſt, but ſeemed to think we had not force enough to ſpare from our natural defence againſt France, or any other foreign enemy who might join in her ſupport.

Mr. Attorney General ſpoke for an hour, and told an anecdote of the famous Admiral Blake, who addreſſed the crew a few minutes before an engagement, and told them their lives were no longer at their own diſpoſal, for they were under an indiſpenſable duty to execute whatever they were commanded. He ſeemed extremely diſpoſed to criminate the Admirals and Generals employed ſince the commencement of the American war, but ſpoke with great caution.

Lord Howe ſaid, as reports had got abroad, he ſhould be extremely glad that the conduct of the ſeveral officers employed was enquired into: He was included in that deſcription, and of courſe expected that general juſtice which every man in his ſituation was entitled to.

Admiral Keppel ſpoke ſo very low, that it was difficult to diſtinguiſh what he ſaid; but as well as we could collect, it amounted to this: That he did not imagine that the paſſage in the ſpeech alluded to him; that, however, he wiſhed for an enquiry; but that in the preſent poſture of affairs, when the queſtion came to be put, he meant to give his vote for the addreſs.

Nov. 27. The letter written by Lord Suffolk to their High Mightineſſes of Holland is perhaps the moſt humiliating piece of writing ever tranſmitted by one ſtate to another, and cannot but for ever diſgrace the annals of Great-Britain. If the Miniſter who has ventured to ſubſcribe his name thereto does not deſerve impeachment, ſurely thoſe Miniſters do who have brought us under ſo diſgraceful a neceſſity.

The inſolence of the Dutch has opened a new and unexpected ſource of embarraſſment upon government, that ſeems to challenge wiſer heads than thoſe of our preſent Miniſtry. The "moderation," indeed, of his Majeſty, as profeſſed in Lord Suffolk's letter, is very fully evinced in the offer therein made, to pay a fair valuation for whatever captures we have made; but even this, it ſeems, will not ſatisfy the conſcientious Dutch for the prodigious injuries they have ſuſtained, in the trade they have carried on with America.

Dec. 1. The Liſbon letters are full of commendation of a moſt gallant action which happened on the 20th of October, between his Majeſty's ſhips the Jupiter of 50 guns, Captain Reynolds, and the Medea of 28 guns, Captain James Montague, with a French 80 gun ſhip, off Cape Finiſterre. Captain Reynolds and Captain Montague conceiving her to be an Indiaman, got ſo cloſe to her without apprehenſions of danger, that it was too late to eſcape it, they therefore attacked her like Engliſhmen. Captain Reynolds at once laid along ſide of her to the windward, at 5 o'clock P M. the Medea placed herſelf on the lee quarter, and continued for ſome time giving her broadſides, but from the inferiority of her force could do very little execution, and was ſoon driven to leeward with an 18 pounder between wind and water, and never after able to recover her ſtation, ſo as to be of any ſervice to the Jupiter. Captain Reynolds continued cloſe engaged till 8 o'clock, when the French ſhip gave way, and took the advantage of a very dark night, and eſcaped to Ferrol, with the loſs of her Captain and about 200 men. The Jupiter is arrived at Liſbon in a ſhattered condition to refit, and found the Medea there on the ſame buſineſs.

There is advice by the packet from New-York, that an expedition, conſiſting of 4000 men, was ſailed under convoy of ſeveral men of war of the line to Carolina; the land forces were commanded by Col. Campbell, who had been a priſoner at Boſton near two years. Advice had been received at New-York of a revolt in Carolina againſt the Congreſs, prior to the troops ſailing to their relief. General Clinton was preparing for another expedition, which was to march in a very few days, but was kept a ſecret.

Dec. 15. We hear that the court martial appointed to try Admiral Keppel, on the charges brought againſt him by Sir Hugh Palliſer, will be held on board the Victory at Portſmouth, on the 7th of January next; the court will conſiſt of Admiral Pye, Commander in Chief at Portſmouth, and the thirteen ſenior Captains at that port.

Saturday laſt ſuperſedeas were ſent down to Portſmouth to the Captains of ſuch ſhips whoſe preſence will be neceſſary on the court martial to be held on Admiral Keppel, and other Captains appointed to them, that the fleets may not be detained.

Lord Mulgrave laſt night again declared that the admiralty were not culpable in not deliberating on the requiſition of Sir Hugh Palliſer; and he contradicted what Sir William Meredith ſaid reſpecting the court martial demanded on Capt. Clements. He ſaid further, that he defied any little young lawyer of the Houſe to prove that it was againſt the act. To this Mr. Rous anſwered, that *he* was ready and prepared to meet him on the ground, and that he would prove that the Admiralty had acted *criminally* and *unconſtitutionally*.

Every perſon is particularly ſtruck with the *delicacy* of the proceedings of the Board of Admiralty, in ordering Admiral Keppel to be tried immediately without enquiry, by a court martial, on a charge laid againſt him by one of their own board, and who had ſince the pretended fault charged upon the Admiral gone to ſea in the ſame fleet, and ſerved under him. The Earl of Sandwich hath acquired almoſt as much honour by this manœuvre as by his admirable proceedings in Greenwich hoſpital.

It appears very extraordinary that on the evening of that day, when Mr. Keppel ſpoke in the Houſe of Commons, relative to Sir Hugh Palliſer's not *ſeeing* the ſignal from three o'clock to eight, Sir Hugh made the charge at the Admiralty againſt Mr. Keppel.

Dec. 16. Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons agreed to the report of Monday's reſolution on the ſupply: viz.

Reſolved, that 50,346 effective men, including 3213 invalids, be employed for the land ſervice, for the year 1779. That 8,33,911l. be granted for maintaining the ſaid forces. That 1,103,118l. be granted for maintaining the forces in the plantations, &c. That 620,882l. be granted for the charge of the embodied militia, in the different counties, and three regiments of ſencibles, for 1779. That 85,760l. be granted for the charge of cloathing of the ſaid militia. That 259,713l. be granted for the charge of an augmentation to the land forces. That 395,438l. be granted for the charge of office of ordnance, for 1779. That 521,935l. be granted for the office of ordnance, for extra ſervices performed, and not provided for by Parliament. And to ſeveral other reſolutions for the pay of foreign troops in the Britiſh ſervice.

The impoſſibility of having our reinforcement of troops for America there in *due* time for the enſuing campaign, as firſt ſuggeſted in the papers, is now unanſwerably confirmed by Sir John Wrotteſly, who yeſterday declared in the Houſe of Commons, that we ſhould not be able to land a man in America before the month of Auguſt next; but it is of a piece with every other part of the conduct of our Miniſters, who, to their *conſiſtency* be it ſpoken, have never yet felt themſelves bold enough for any undertaking, before it has been too late for it to have even a *chance* of taking any good effect.

When the preſent Miniſtry have *luckily* met with any little ſtroke of good fortune, the *ſluices* of Miniſterial exultation have been inſtantly opened, and a tide of anticipated victory vauntingly held forth to the expectation of the public. But where, alas! is it that it has been fulfilled? Where are the fifty thouſand Ruſſians that *have been* ſo long impatient to embark in our depending cauſe? Where are their eighteen ſhips of the line that *have* ſo long been manned for our uſe? Theſe auxiliaries would do us no harm at preſent. But rather let us aſk where the public reſentment is, that it does not burſt on the unfeeling authors of a people's ruin?

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, dated Dec. 15.

"On Saturday came here Sir H. Palliſer, in order to collect the evidences to ſupport his allegations againſt Admiral Keppel."

Lord Shuldham, the friend of Lord Sandwich, is appointed to the command at Portſmouth, in the room of Admiral Keppel.

Dec. 17. It is ſaid that a certain perſon has diſcovered that he has been long deceived about the conteſt of America, and is now convinced that the Americans can only be brought to behave like children, by Great-Britain proving herſelf to be the mother, and not the ſtep mother.

A nobleman of the firſt diſtinction, who rides a great *horſe*, has offered to make a coalition of all parties, without removing any of the preſent Miniſters, provided government will agree to withdraw all our land forces from America. And this ſalutary ſcheme is ſaid to be under conſideration.

The *two friends*, as Lord North and Germaine are ſo juſtly called, are determined to live and die together. Lord George Germaine declares that he will not ſkulk behind the throne for protection; and Lord North pledges himſelf to fall with his friend. The enquiry into the conduct of the American war will decide their fate. The papers are to be on the table againſt the firſt day of the meeting, after the vacation. Governor Johnſtone is to prove that the expedition to Philadelphia loſt America; the papers are to prove that Lord George planned it.

One of the charges againſt Admiral Keppel, is ſaid to be his returning home after the action of the 27th of July; though it is worthy of remark, that on a conſultation of the three Admirals on board the Victory, the 28th, ſuch a meaſure was held neceſſary.

Application has been made to Lord Weymouth to negotiate the exchange of Captain Windſor, and the Hon. Albemarle Birtie, of the Fox, it being Admiral Keppel's deſire they ſhould attend the trial, as much of his juſtification depends on their evidence.

The treaty lately negotiating between the courts of Great-Britain, Peterſburg, and Berlin, for the mutual ſecurity of their reſpective dominions, is, after ſome few alterations, at laſt finally concluded.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 18, 1778.

"The laſt advices from Alicant aſſert, that a proclamation had appeared there, directing the inhabitants to give every poſſible aſſiſtance to all French and American ſhips of war, and to admit their prizes to be ſold in all the Spaniſh ports. The Court of France is in hourly expectation of being joined by Spain, as every ſtep and preparation denote its being juſt at hand. We have taken 34 of the Engliſh privateers, and have 7000 Engliſh ſailors in our priſons. A French ſhip of war has juſt taken two large Engliſh privateers or frigates, and carried them into Corunna. Two fleets are on the point of ſailing from Breſt, on different expeditions."

The report of taking a body of Ruſſians into the ſervice of Great-Britain is ſtrongly revived, and the manner in which they are to be employed ſpoke of with a degree of certainty. They are not to be ſent acroſs the Atlantic, but to relieve the force doing duty in Gibraltar, Minorca, and other garriſons, who, if wanted, will be ſent over to reinforce the army in America.

There are now lying in the River Thames ſix privateers, ready to put to ſea as ſoon as they can procure hands to man them. They were this morning in the borough, beating up for volunteers. For able ſailors, they offered twelve guineas per man.

Yeſterday a policy was opened at Change to enſure Gibraltar for a twelvemonth, at five guineas per cent. on which a good deal was done.

Conſiderable bets are depending, at the weſt end of the town, that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador will ſoon take a French leave.

Extract of a letter from Corke, dated Nov. 29.

"Yeſterday 11 ſail of victuallers arrived at Cove from New-York, which place they parted the 26th ult. and left the Hook the 3d inſtant. They bring advice of four 50 gun ſhips, with one ſhip of the line, and 80 ſail of tranſports, being ſailed thence, having on board the 4th, 5th, 15th, 27th, 28th, 35th, 40th, 46th, 49th, and 55th regiments, beſides a large body of Heſſians, and were ſuppoſed to be detached to act in the Weſt-Indies. That General Clinton, with 14,000 men had gone on an expedition, ſuppoſed by ſome to co-operate with General Butler, who is ſaid to be advancing through the back ſettlements with 12,000 Indians in the King's intereſt; whilſt others ſuppoſe he may be gone to ſecond Admiral Byron, who with 14 ſail of the line and ſome frigates, was ſaid to be gone towards Boſton. In ſhort, his Majeſty's friends were in great ſpirits, and had great expectations from General Clinton's active ſpirit, who is determined to puſh our enemies by fire and bayonet, wherever he can meet them."

Lord North yeſterday ſtated to the Houſe many reaſons for purſuing the American war. It was true, as Governor Johnſtone had ſaid, that two thirds of the people were inclined to return to the allegiance of Great-Britain. The people at large had not yet ratified the alliance and treaty with France, and they had a right to object to it, as they had not yet agreed to the articles of confederation, by which the Congreſs were authoriſed to make foreign alliances. But above all, they were reduced in their ability, reſources and ſtrength. General Waſhington had not 6000 men in his army at the concluſion of the laſt campaign. There had not been any appearance of an enemy on the late foraging expedition by Sir Henry Clinton, a good argument of their weakneſs. And they had, at the end of the year 1777, incurred a debt of 50 millions ſterling. The debt was now much larger, and it was certain that the Congreſs had actually mortgaged the country to France for the payment of that ſum. Theſe reaſons concurred to force him to think that we ought vigorouſly to purſue the war. An attack on the French Weſt-India Iſlands was counted as a mere phantom, hung out to amuſe and intoxicate the nation. Governor Johnſtone ſtated many reaſons for deſiſting from ſuch a meaſure, and laboured to prove that France was not vulnerable in that quarter. Lord North agreed with him, and yet aſſerted that he knew France was vulnerable in other parts; and while we had 60,000 effective men under arms in Britain, he knew that it was in our power to detach them both to the advantage and the glory of this country.

Dublin, Dec. 22. The public have reaſon to rejoice that any enquiry into the cauſes of our misfortunes is ſet on foot, although an innocent gallant commander may be comprehended in the accuſation. The enquiry, if ſuffered to go on freely, may lead to ſome diſcovery; and when we ſee our Miniſters, our Admirals, our Generals, our Governors, and our Ambaſſadors, accuſing each other, every honeſt citizen muſt wiſh to promote an enquiry, as the laſt reſource of an almoſt ruined empire.

Paris, Nov. 29. M. D'Orvilliers has been here for ſome days, and though he is reputed to be a very able experienced officer, it is not thought he will command the fleet the enſuing campaign. It is ſaid Count d Eſtaing will be appointed to the command of the Breſt fleet, and that M. de Graffe, who is going to Boſton with 6 men of war and ſome frigates, will ſucceed the Count in America.

TRENTON, *February* 17.

By a gentleman who left New-York on Saturday laſt we learn, that the enemy there are very buſy in prepar-

ing for another embarkation, but the place of their destination remains a profound secret.

Yesterday a gentleman came to town, who informs that the enemy are collecting a number of boats at Billop's-Point, on Staten-Island, which has occasioned the militia in the vicinity of Woodbridge and Brunswick to assemble, which, it is hoped, will frustrate any designs the enemy may have against those parts of this State.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at Woodbridge, dated February 10, 1779.

"Last Tuesday about 3 o'clock in the morning, a party of the New-Levies from Staten-Island, came over into Woodbridge, and marched up into the town undiscovered, to the house of Charles Jackson, in which there happened to lay that night a scout of continental troops from Bonem-Town, consisting of twelve men.—The centinel did not discover them till they had well nigh surrounded the house, it being very dark, when he fired and ran off, making his escape; the rest being unfortunately asleep, were taken by surprize without making any resistance. Their principal object was Captain Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, who lived at this house.—He had just returned from Staten-Island, having been over there with a small party chief of the night, and was but a few minutes in the house before he was alarmed by the firing of the centinel, when they instantly rushed into the house and seized him and Mr. Jackson, with the scout as above. The party were gone before the inhabitants had time to collect, without doing any other damage except plundering the house of a few trifling articles, taking the shoe-buckles out of the womens shoes, which was as little or more than could be expected, considering the usual practice of the British troops, as the men were restrained from plundering by their officer, said to be a Captain Ryerson of Buskirk's regiment, who seemed actuated by principles of honour and humanity, and upon this occasion imitated the laudable example of Captain Randolph, who has not only distinguished himself by his activity and bravery, but by his politeness and generosity towards such as he hath taken prisoners, never allowing his men to plunder—a practice most ignominious and base, by which Britons have, in the present contest with America, greatly disgraced themselves, and deserve to be for ever despised, in which their principal officers have joined, and so sunk themselves to a level with the meanest pilfering soldier."

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.

Extract of a letter from Williamsburg, Virginia

"By two vessels, just arrived, we have some late London papers.

"Governor Johnstone is said to have impeached Lord Germaine, and the King has struck General Burgoyne off the list of Generals, and he is to return to America to join the Convention troops. Every thing was in great confusion in England. The King severely attacked in the papers, and their American Generals much censured."

Extract of a letter from Martinico, dated Jan. 29.

"Messieurs Byron and Barrington are still at St. Lucia, and pay for their imprudence by burying twelve or fifteen soldiers every day. They are anxiously employed in seeking for places the least unhealthy, for fixing their hospitals. If this mortality continues, their army will not long be able to hold this tomb of Europeans. As to other matters, the two fleets observe and mutually confine one another. We wait for the squadron of M. the Count de Graffe.

"The frigate Swift, cleared for London, and carrying dispatches with an account of the taking of St. Lucia, has been taken by the King's frigate Boudeuse, commanded by the Compte de Grasse. The dispatches which were going in the Swift have fallen into our hands.

"The above intelligence may be depended on as authentic."

An English paper, of October 20th, has this paragraph: "the reason is very obvious why the present Ministry cannot part with their places. Where can his Majesty find such another sett of *pliant*, *wise* counsellors, as the *brave* Germain, the *sober*, *virtuous*, Sandwich, the *sleepy* North, &c? Besides, their dismission will certainly be followed by some serious impeachments and explanations, which may not terminate in the most agreeable manner either to the Thane [Lord Bute] or themselves. A Prince in this country may persist some years in obstinacy; but when the people have been thoroughly roused, neither Royalty, Parliaments, or armies, have been able to repel their violence. Favourites may be dragged forth for their obstinacy."

Sunday last the gallant Captain Cunningham arrived here in a large cutter from Martinico, after an absence of near three years, during which time he has successfully annoyed the trade of our enemies on the coast of England, by frequent prizes carried into France.

On Monday came round from Egg-Harbour, the armed schooner Hunter, Captain Douglass.

LOTTERY-OFFICE, Feb. 23, 1779.

AFTER the drawing this afternoon the Wheels are 89,050 Dollars richer in proportion than they were when the drawing commenced.

There are now in the Wheels the following Prizes:

2	of	10,000	Dollars
9	of	5,000	
79	of	1,000	
651	of	500	
15840	of	30	

PAUL FOOKS, Check Clerk.

From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

To the Political DISPUTERS *and Party* WRANGLERS *in the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

THE great plea of a political party is Liberty and the cause of Justice, whenever their conduct is called in question by men of a public spirit: and, lest they should appear opprobrious, the histories of States, antient and modern, are ransacked by them; the numerous jars and dissentions carefully noted: And when they have remarked, that no free government was ever secured against internal broils, will confidently advance that parties are essential to the existence of States; and with the former you annihilate the freedom of the latter.

To this sett of reasoners; to you I would observe: That though all free nations have been infested with parties, in a greater or less degree, these are not the efficient cause of their freedom; they rather resemble those natural infirmities, that always attend the most vigorous constitutions, being an infallible stamp of their mortality. While parties are moderate, the genius is likely to be improved; truth is sometimes laid open, frequently obscured, and the mind always prejudiced---this is the most to be expected: But, unless cramped in embrio, they will by their natural growth become rank; and, virtue being banished from the theatre, ingender factions and convulsions, until annoyed by some usurping power. Parties are the dangerous diseases of civil freedom; they are only the first stage of anarchy, cloathed in mild language: One side or other is always repugnant to law; and both commonly excessive. Parties, if I may use the expression, are the thermometer of virtue; as their zeal rises the latter is diminished; as the former decreases, virtue becomes genuine. Interest is the only support of parties; and with it their mode of conduct varies. A few leaders give life to and invigorate the opposition, dragging a train of deluded followers: On this popular confidence they erect the fabric of their power, until the eyes of the people are opened too late for a remedy. To know the principles on which these contentious *bodies* move, we might as well contrive the grand *elixir*; but this is certain, their leaders are ever influenced with the worst designs. Sense and ability will not prevent a person's becoming a partizan. It is said that Lord *Bolingbrook*, tho' endowed with strong powers of mind, twice changed his political line of conduct in the reign of Queen Anne. Nor will former evidence of a man's integrity demonstrate that he will not be, in future time, a devotee to party zeal. *Cicero*, so famous for his virtue, first supported *Cæsar* against *Anthony*; afterwards favoured *Anthony* against *Cæsar*; and finally had the meanness, even to desire a reconciliation with that usurper. Few, very few, have patriotism enough to withstand the inchantments of wealth and honour, that the influence of a party can propose.

External dangers are more easily discovered and prevented, than internal ones of this kind; the first is open and avowed, the last is secret and lurking; every class combines in opposing the one; but as to the other, that very strength is inconsistent and divided against itself. Until late, every virtuous tongue has been employed, and every pen spent in animating the people of these States to prosecute the present war. But no sooner have we nearly attained the summit of our general desire, and extensive peace and freedom began to be insured, when our best expectations are damped; surmises and jealousies created; some of our best men impeached; and even Congress itself, that sacred guardian, wantonly attacked.

The leaders of a party commonly have different principles to influence their conduct. Some, disappointed in former expectations, are actuated by the spirit of revenge; the religious order by a prospect of some advantage, that may redound to their own sect; and the Statesman is ambitious to signalize himself in bringing about a political revolution; while the officer, under a disguised appearance, aims at nothing short of universal monarchy and military government. As to the first sett, they are easy should the devil reign, if they can satisfy their resentment; and when the virtuous object of their passion is reduced, they sink into silence, and mingle unnoticed among the crowd. Respecting the three last classes, as soon as they have attained the general end of opposition, the distinct principles that influenced each separately, and operated secretly under the common colour, now blaze out; and as many new parties arise to public view, as different sentiments to be supported. Thus parties always have and ever will increase, and become endless in society, as long as the community are corrupt enough to cherish them. The conquests of *Alexander* were divided between four of his Generals; but, by the continual sources of disputes that harrassed those monarchies, all except one soon fell a prey to the Roman republic. In the last century, after *Cromwell* had established his wished for dominion in Great-Britain, the differences among the conquerors advanced to such a pitch, that they thought themselves happy in inviting to the throne the heir of that very monarch whom they had, but a few years before, beheaded. But moreover, when dissentions have become fashionable, enterprising geniuses will be fertile in inventing new causes of opposition; so, by a thousand jars, government is reduced to chaos.

It is with factions, as with the diforders of the body, which, if remedies are early applied, may be cured with ease. A few virtuous patriots properly dispersed through a country, may over-power the first dawning of this evil, if they conduct with stability and zeal; but these are sometimes too diffident, and often take the alarm too late.

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CONSIDERATIONS
ON THE
MODE AND TERMS
OF A
TREATY OF PEACE
WITH
AMERICA.

*** *THIS Pamphlet was printed in* London *about the Time Governor* JOHNSTONE *arrived there. It was much read, and a second Impression called for.*

February 22, 1779.

To be SOLD, on Thursday, the fourth of March next, at six o'clock in the evening, at HARMAN and LEWIS's store, in Second-street, near Spruce-street,

A VALUABLE Collection of BOOKS, consisting of about nine hundred volumes in most faculties Catalogues of which will be ready to be delivered on Monday next, at the Sheriff's office; seized and taken in execution, by

‖2w. JAMES CLAYPOLE, Sheriff.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL YOUNG, late of Mill-creek Hundred, New-Castle county, deceased, are once more desired to discharge the same before the 25th of March next, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs, without respect of persons: And all those who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to John Ross, of London-Grove township, Chester county, on or before the said 25th day of March, that they may be paid off, as we are to settle the accounts as soon as possible.

STEPHEN COCHRAN, }
Feb. 22. ‖ JOHN ROSS, } Administrators.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Kingsess, Philadelphia county, the 12th Mo. 24th, 1778, a red hipshotten COW, about eight years old, forward with calf. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

¶ JOHN HUNT, jun.

Madrid, Sept. 9. Our preparations for war are carried on with vigour; the fleet at Cadiz is ready to sail at an hour's warning. The camp at Urrera is completely formed. The fleet at Ferrol, consisting of 14 ships of the line, from 70 to 84 guns, is likewise ready for sea. From the quantity of provisions put on board it is conjectured they are bound for North-America.

Gibraltar, Sept. 18. We hear that the Emperor of Morocco hath refused to give an audience to Mr. Logie, the English Consul, and that he will neither admit him into his presence, nor receive the presents from his Court,

LONDON.

Oct. 1. It was this morning strongly reported in the city, that the Court of Spain has consented to supply France with 12 ships of the line, and that they are now on their passage to release D'Estaing's fleet, which is blocked up in the Delaware by Lord Howe and Admiral Byron.

It is said that a few days will produce the event so long suspected and now ready to burst—the Spanish Ambassador is now to declare to our Court, that the King of Spain, his master, has acknowledged the independence of America.

Lieut. Gen. Don Levis de Cordova is appointed to the command of a fleet of 16 or 18 Spanish men of war, fitting out at Ferrol, Carthagena and Cadiz.

Orders are gone down to Scotland for the immediate raising of another regiment of Highlanders, under the command of the late Lord Cromartie's son, to be sent with all possible expedition, with the battalion which is now at Guernsey and Jersey, to the East-Indies.

"As it is not very unlikely, from the warlike preparations in the Spanish ports, but we may soon lose Gibraltar and Minorca, a correspondent is of opinion, that the language of our Ministry, on such an event, will be the very same with *that* they have lately used in regard to America, namely, "*That they were not worth the keeping.*" Thus, by degrees, they may reduce us to this single Island, or even the half of that, and continue to justify themselves on the ground of expediency.—O Englishmen! where is your former spirits!"

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN *a second time*, last night, out of the subscriber's stable in Vine-street, a likely *black horse*, near 16 hands high, rising six years old next spring, shod all round, his near hind foot white, and a small streak of white on the inside of the off hind one, a white slip on his forehead, and is remarkably shy when touched on or near the ears; he paces, trots, and canters well, carries lofty, and is high spirited. Whoever secures the thief and horse, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the horse returned to the owner, shall have the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for the horse only, with reasonable charges.

Philad. Feb. 23, 1779. § DAVID JACKSON.

TO be SOLD at the Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th day of March next, in the afternoon, by public vendue, a Saw Mill and Tract of Land, 23 miles from Philadelphia, situate in Greenwich township, Gloucester county, in New-Jersey. The tract consists of about 300 acres of land, well timbered with pine and white oak; there is also about 40 acres of excellent Cedar Swamp on the premises, the stream of water is constant and plentiful, and the present clear profit to the owner is at the rate of £ 2000 a year. On the premises are every necessary improvement for carrying on the business, the soil of land very good of the kind. Any one inclining to view the premises may enquire of John Sparks, Esq; at Woodberry, or of Mr. Burroughs, on the premises, and for further particulars of the subscriber, on the two days preceding the sale, at Mr. Milnor's, at the Old Ferry, Philadelphia, or at Salem, at any time before the sale. The title indisputable, and to be entered on the first day of April after the sale. ¶ HENRY SPARKS.

To be SOLD by public Vendue, at the Coffee-house, on Wednesday evening, the third of March, if not sold before by private sale,

A NEAT three story BRICK HOUSE, and two story BRICK KITCHEN, situated in Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets. The lot is 20 feet front and 47 feet deep; clear of Ground-rent. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN M'CALLA, jun. in Walnut street. Also 126 acres of land, about 6 miles from Reading furnace, 15 acres of it are cleared, 6 of meadow, with a small house on it. ¶

To be SOLD by public Vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of March next, on the premises,

THE noted FERRY on Delaware, on the Jersey shore, called Coryell's Ferry, about 15 miles above Trenton, with 75 acres of Land, ten of which are good meadow, the remainder good plough land. On said plantation is an orchard, two large stone houses, two stories high, a cellar under the whole, and a draw well at the door; a frame barn, stable and shed. The vendue to begin at twelve o'clock on said day, where due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

Feb. 18, 1779. ‖2w. ABRAHAM CORYELL.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEARTY NEGROE MAN, about twenty Years of Age, fit for Town or Country Business, especially the latter. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO very good SHALLOPS, of about thirty-three Tons Burden, with all their Appurtenances in good Order; now lying at Mr. Wilkinson's Wharff. Enquire of Captain ISAAC JONES, in Water-street, near Vine-street. ¶

Charles-Town, Cæcil County, February 21, 1779.

WAS left in the possession of the subscriber, about ten days ago, a sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, shod all round; also a Saddle and Bridle, the saddle almost new, with green plush housing; the person who left them said he came from Dover, that he was going to Baltimore to transact some business for General Rodney, and that the horse, saddle and bridle were the property of General Rodney. From several circumstances, it is supposed the horse, saddle and bridle are stolen, therefore the owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

§ WILLIAM BROMFIELD.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Kent* county, in the State of *Maryland*, a Mulattoe man, named *JAMES*, about 22 years old, country born, about 5 feet 5 inches high, full faced, by trade a tanner; it is supposed he went on board the *English* shipping when in *Chesapeake Bay* in *August* 1777. I have been informed he has since left the army, and lurks about *Philadelphia*. Any person securing the said Mulattoe, or bringing him to his master, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by DAVID CRANE.

December 7, 1778. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the county of Bucks, in July last, Seven Stray SHEEP, with a large bell; likewise a dark bay HORSE, about seven years old, natural trotter. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Feb. 22, 1779. ‖ ANDREW KICKLINE.

Philadelphia, February 1779.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

A large and fresh assortment just opened, and to be sold by the subscriber, at the corner of Walnut and Second-streets, who can assure his customers and the public, that they are equal in quality to any heretofore imported; among which are the following:

ANTIMONY,
Camphor,
Calomel,
Cantharides,
Gum Arabic,
Jesuits Bark,
Jalap,
Ipecacuana,
Sena,
Tartar Emetic,
Opium,
Glauber and Epsom Salt,
Flowers of Chamomile,
Flour of Sulphur,
Cream of Tartar,
Roman Vitriol,
Manna,
Magnesia Alba,
Sago,
Pearl Barley,
Salop,
Best Sweet Oil,
Daffy's Elixir,
Bateman's Drops,
Anderson's Pills,
Hooper's Ditto,
Hemet's Pearl Essence for the Teeth and Gums,
Milk of Roses,
Eau de Luce,
Essence of Peppermint,
Balsam of Honey, &c. &c.

A considerable Allowance will be made to such as take a Quantity. SHARP DELANY.

N. B. Medicine Chests for Ships and private Families put up with proper Directions.

To be SOLD,

A Healthy, pleasant and profitable *Plantation*, not far from Philadelphia, on the west side of Delaware, containing 285 acres, 125 of which is marsh meadow, under good bank, and 25 acres upland meadow. The upland is excellent for barley, and fuel sufficient for the constant use of the farm: A genteel and commodious dwelling house of brick, with a garden and very good water, with every necessary improvement. The title good: For further particulars apply to George Campbell, Esq; in Walnut-street. tbctf.

To be SOLD for the emissions of 11th of April and 20th of May, or common Loan Office Certificates,

TWELVE Hogsheads West-India Rum, of an extraordinary quality. Enquire of Messrs. HARMAN and LEWIS, at their store, near the bridge in Front-street. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

For Continental Money of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, wholesale and retail, by

JOHN LEVINS,

In Market-street, at the Corner of Strawberry-alley,
A large and general ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE,
Among which are the following Goods, viz.

BROADCLOTHS and trimmings,
Blue and white baize,
Taboretts and Mecklenburgs,
Black and red drawboys,
Masquerades and calimancoes,
Stuffs and camblets,
One hundred pieces of fine and coarse Irish linen,
Several pieces of fine lawns and cambricks,
Serges, tapes and threads,
Russia drab and dowlas,
Cotton and thread stockings,
Diaper and striped lawn,
Purple ground calicoes,
Light and dark chintzes,
Fine red and blue copper-plate furniture,
Printed linens,
A few pieces of Dutch cord and jeans,
A large assortment of fine holland remnants,
Plain and sprigged muslins,
Long lawn and printed jeanets,
Sixty pounds fine thread, from No. 15 to 30,
Two hundred dozen of playing cards,
Gloves and mitts,
Silk and worsted stockings,
Black silk lace,
Womens and girls shoes,
Best English scented hair-powder,
Pins and needles,
Ribbons and sewing silk of different colours,
Silk and worsted knee-garters,
Persians, lutestrings, and gauze handkerchiefs,
Peelongs and mode bonnets,
Whalebone & drinking glasses,
Decanters and tumblers of different sizes,
Wool cards, and ivory and horn combs,
Fifty dozen of small scissars,
Best gilt and plated coat and vest buttons,
English boot-legs and vamps,
Awl-blades and pincers,
Pocket and blank books,
Fine salt,
Green and Bohea TEAS.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, last night, out of the Subscriber's stable, a Black HORSE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, both hind feet white, a star in his forehead, a small wart under his belly, and his neck rubbed with the collar; he racks, trots and canters well, and is not docked.

The same night was stolen from Mr. *Ogden*, at the *Middle-Ferry* on *Schuylkill*, A RIDING CHAIR, the body painted an olive colour, the carriage and wheels red, lined with light coloured cloth, the carriage remarkably strong, the wheels have 14 spokes in each, the hubs large, the brass nails chiefly drawn out of the cheeks and bottom, the braces the chair hangs on are with shackle plates; the whole looks dull, having been out of use near two years. The above reward will be paid for securing the thief, horse and chair, or Thirty Dollars for the horse, and Twenty Dollars for the chair, with reasonable charges, by JONATHAN PENROSE.

To be Bound out in the Country,

AN *Orphan Male Child*, two years and an half old. Enquire of MICHAEL CLARK, at the Blue Ball, in Chesnut-street. ¶

TO be sold by the subscriber, a grist-mill with an excellent stream of water and tract of land, containing about 70 acres, situated on the banks of Schuylkill, in Blockley township, well known by the name of Schuylkill-mill; bounded by lands belonging to George Gray, and William Hamilton, Esquires; 10 acres of good watered meadow, about 18 acres of well timbered woodland, the remainder is very fertile and fit for tilling; what makes this place the more valuable is, that a shallop may come up to the mill door, with a thousand bushels of grain; an inexhaustible quantity of mud, of the best quality for manuring the land, may be got at a very small expence; likewise an excellent quarry may be opened of the best building stone, lying on the river and at the mouth of the creek, where vessels may be loaded without the expence of hauling a stone. Its beautiful situation on the river is sufficient to recommend it to the gentleman, or the man of business. JOSEPH JONES.

*** For terms enquire of said *Jones*, living in Blockley township, or Mr. *Jacob Barge*, in Philadelphia. ‡

A few Tons NAIL-ROD IRON

To be sold by JACOB SHALLUS, in Second-street.

Also a Quantity of INDIGO. ¶

To be SOLD at Public Vendue, on the eighth day of March next,

THE well known Tavern called Bussel-town, situated on the road leading from Philadelphia to New-town, 11½ miles from Philadelphia. It has been a Public House upwards of 50 years. There is on the premises a good stone house, and cellar under the whole, 4 rooms on the first floor, and 5 on the next, with a never failing spring and stone spring-house, a good draw well at the door, and a good bearing orchard. The whole containing 47 acres, 12 of woodland, about 8 acres of meadow, and more may be made. The conditions to be made known at the day of sale, where attendance will be given by † JOSEPH ADDES.

TO be SOLD, separate or together,

THREE small Tracts of Land, contiguous to each other, situate in the townships of New-London and London-Derry, in Chester county; one tract containing near 200 acres, well proportioned with meadow and wood-land, a convenient dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, stables, cooper and weaver's shops, two good apple orchards, with other necessary improvements, in good order: The other tracts chiefly wood-land. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to Walter Finney, Captain of the 6th Pennsylvania regiment, at camp, or to John Finney and David Hunter, on and near the premises.

N. B. Any emission of good money, or drafts on the Continental Treasury, will be taken in payment, if sold before the first of June, 1779. ‡ 4 w.

TO be sold by public vendue, on the 19th day of March next, on the premises, a very valuable tract of land, containing 1600 acres, lying near the mouth of Deer creek, which stream runs through it, and within one mile and an half of tide water on Susquehanna, where any vessels may come; the situation is healthy and pleasant, the soil rich and fertile, well adapted for the growing of wheat, barley, rye, corn, hemp, flax and tobacco, and produces blue grass and clover in abundance; the whole well timbered and watered, with four fine streams running through it, sufficient to water a very great quantity of meadow, which may be easily made; there are several settlements on the land, with convenient farm houses, barns, stables and orchards; about 90 bushels of wheat growing in different fields; as the tract can be easily divided into small farms it will be sold in lots of about 250 acres each; the title is indisputable and immediate possession will be given after the sale to the greatest part, and the remainder in time to put in a spring crop; the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, will be taken in payment; on this tract of land, at the old Forge formerly belonging to Mr. Thomas Harrison, are most excellent seats for merchant mills, there being water sufficient from one dam for four mills, and two dams may be made to work the water twice; it may be very justly said, this land has as many conveniences to recommend it as any offered for sale: Any person inclinable to purchase before the day of sale, may know the terms, by applying to *Richard Dallam*, in Harford county, Maryland, or *John Stump*, jun. in Cæcil county. ‡

To be LETT and entered upon the 25th of March next,

THAT noted Tavern at the Cross-Roads, in the township of New-London, Chester county, in the tenure of the subscriber.

As it is one of the best stands for a public house in the county, being commodiously situated on the four main roads leading to Philadelphia, Susquehanna, Lancaster and Christiana Bridge, the subscriber doubts not but there will be a number of appliers. Any person desirous of renting the same, may know the terms, by applying to me, living near the premises.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

N. B. Said Johnston is possessed of three excellent stocking frames, and will give good wages to skillful weavers. ¶

February 7, 1779.

FORTY POUNDS REWARD.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's house, a four square walnut box, 10 inches long, between 4 and 5 inches broad, with 328 dollars of the 20th May 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, four 40 dollar bills, three 30 dollar bills, three 20 dollar bills, and three guineas, a pair of black grain shoes, and a pair of worsted stockings of a grey colour. Whoever takes up the thief shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by CHRISTIAN TARTER, living on the Ridge road, in Roxbury township, Philadelphia county. ¶

Burlington, February 15, 1779.

To the PUBLIC.

THIS is to give notice That John Wills, of Burlington, in the house where Colonel Joseph Haight formerly lived, hath erected a STAGE for the accommodation of travellers from Burlington to Brunswick.

The stage boat sets off from the Crooked Billet wharff at Philadelphia every Wednesday, and the stage waggon sets off from Burlington the Thursday morning following, and returns the next day to Burlington, where the boat is ready to take goods or passengers to Philadelphia.

This stage is very well calculated for those who dislike travelling far by water, the distance being so short, that if it should be calm, or let the wind be on what point of the compass it may, they are sure of getting from Philadelphia to Burlington in one tide.

There is a commodious house of entertainment kept by the said Wills for travellers, &c. where those who please to favour him with their custom will be treated with every mark of respect. ‖ 4 w. JOHN WILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Lewis, carpenter, of the township of Haverford, in the county of Chester, late deceased, either by bond, bill or book debt, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those having any just demands against the said estate, are requested to bring them in, properly proved, that they may be adjusted against the first day of April next ensuing; and to attend at the house of the subscriber, in the township of Darby, in the county aforesaid, any Seventh-day of the week during the said time, where due attendance will be given, by

‡ WILLIAM LEWIS, Administrator.

WANTED,

For the Continental Ship-yard,

A QUANTITY of Masts and Spars of different sizes, Logs, rising Timbers and Knees. Any person having any of the above articles, or willing to procure any, may meet with good encouragement by applying at the Continental Ship-yard, of

HUMPHREYS and WHARTON.

N. B. Two sober honest JOURNEYMEN BLACKSMITHS will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Gwined township, near the Spring-House tavern, on the 1st of January last, A *Bay Horse*, about 5 or 6 years old, 13 or 14 hands high; he is a natural pacer, and was shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

‡ PETER FLECK.

TO be sold by the subscriber, living in Sadsbury, Chester county, A certain Tract of Land adjoining that on which he lives: There are on said tract three large tenements, with several acres of good meadow, plough and timber land, good bearing orchards; the situation is pleasant and healthy, with never failing streams of excellent water. The terms of sale will be made known by

‡ JAMES SHARP.

N. B. If the land is not sold, it will be rented.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.

PURSUANT to a request signified to me by a number of the Proprietors of Indiana, "that I would call a Meeting of the Company to chuse a President and determine on matters of the greatest importance to the Proprietors." I therefore hereby inform all persons concerned, that they are requested to meet in this city, at the Indian Queen tavern, in Fourth-street, on the fifth day of April next, between the hours of three and five o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to take into consideration such matters as shall be proposed.

‖ 14 w. THOMAS WHARTON, V. P.

TO BE LETT,

A large TAN-YARD,

Near the Drawbridge. Enquire of

ISAAC SNOWDEN,

Who has about Two Hundred Weight of FLAX, not broke, for Sale. ¶

February 2, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Steffen, late of Germantown, deceased, are desired to pay their respective debts on or before the 15th day of March next, to prevent trouble. And all those who have any just demands against the said estate, are likewise requested to bring in their accounts duly attested, about the same time, in order to be paid by MARY STEFFEN, Administratrix, and PETER SMITH, Administrator. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SARAH MAN, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to pay; and those who have any demands against said estate are requested to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled and paid by PETER MAN, Administrator, living in Spring-Garden. *

Just Published, and to be sold, by

HALL and SELLERS,

PROCEEDINGS of a GENERAL COURT MARTIAL for the TRIAL of MAJOR GENERAL SCHUYLER.

FOR SALE,

At *DELLAP*'s Book-store,

The Corner of Third and Chestnut-streets,
A neat ASSORTMENT of BOOKS and STATIONARY, by Wholesale and Retail; among which are,

British Theatre, 18 vols.
New English Ditto, 12 vols.
World Display'd, 20 vols.
Leland's Hist. of Ireland, 4 vols.
Josephus Works, 4 vols.
Political Disquisitions, 3 do.
Buchan's Family Physician.
Abelard and Heloise.
Barrow's Voyages, 3 vols.
Art of Speaking.
Marchioness of Pompadour, 2 vols.
Triumvirate, or Memoirs of A. B. and C. 2 vols.
Æsop's Fables;
Spelling Books;
Bartlet's Farrier;
Primers;
Goody Two Shoes;
Writing Paper and Parchment;
Gilt & plain Letter Paper;
Playing Cards and Pasteboards;
Ledgers, Journals, and Waste Books;
Orderly and Memorandum Books;
Pocket Books and Pocket Almanacks;
Red and black Ink;
Ink Powder; Quills;
Wafers, and Wax.

ALSO,

Stoughton's Bitters;
Golden, Medical, and Cephalic Snuff;
Tooth-Powder and Tincture for the Gums;
French Qintment for the Hair;
With a Variety of Knives and Forks.

Ready Money given for New and Old BOOKS.

N. B. An elderly Woman, well recommended, willing to undertake House-work in a small Family, may hear of a Place, by applying to said *Dellap*.

To the PUBLIC.

THE *Managers* of the *French Manufactory* for the making and repairing of arms for the continent will take *six Lads*, of 14 years of age, or 15 at most, of a good constitution, and of reputable families; and will instruct them gratuitously in every matter relative to the making, ornamenting and polishing of every kind of arms, agreeable to engagements conformable to terms which may be entered into with their parents, or those entrusted with the care of their education. Those who may be disposed to accept of this proposal, will apply to Messrs. SAVARIT and COULEAUX, in Union-street, near St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia.

CAME to the plantation where the subscriber now liveth, about the first of this instant December, about eight miles from the head of Elk, and same distance from the head of North-East river, upon Little Elk, Cecil county, Maryland, A BAY MARE, with a small star in her face, and is a natural pacer, has neither brand nor ear mark perceivable; her age unknown. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‖ THOMAS MAFFETT.

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